FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXII. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 20, 1839. [NO. 1133]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,
At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

20 HHDS. prime New Orleans MOLASSES.
50 Bags green Cuba COFFEE.
For sale by
C. T. HAIGH.
February 13 1839. 32 3w

New England Rum.
30 BARRELS N. E. RUM, just received per Steamer Henrietta, and for sale by
E. W. WILLKINGS.
February 11, 1839. 32tf

Lime.
200 CASKS LIME, in Warehouse at Campbellton, and for sale by
E. W. WILLKINGS.
February 11, 1839. 32tf

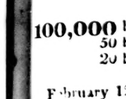
Irish Potatoes.
25 BBLS. very Superior Yellow, for planting, Just received and for Sale by
D. B. ROBINSON & CO.
Hay Street.
February, 12, 1839. 32 3w

Just received by Steamer Henrietta,
100,000 best Spanish CIGARS,
50 boxes bunch RAISINS,
20 barrels Butter CRACKERS.
A. M. CAMPBELL.
February 12, 1839. 32 4w
Also, a variety of SWEETMEATS.

Pension Agency.
HAVING been called on by many, I will give prompt attention to all who may constitute me their Agent for the collection of arrears of Pension, and remit as directed; and will also furnish printed forms to all who may wish them.
C. J. ORRELL.
Fayetteville, February 12, 1839. 32-6w

GOELICK'S
MATCHLESS SANATIVE,
FOR sale at Mudlick, Chatham County, N. C., by ROBERT WOODY, P. M.
And at Pittsborough, Chatham County, N. C., by JOSEPH SMALL, P. M.
February 1, 1839. 32f

State of North Carolina.
Executor's Notice.
AT February Term, 1839, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Bladen County, the Subscribers qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of Thomas Smith, deceased.
All persons indebted to said Testator are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the Estate, to present them as by law required, or they will be barred of recovery.
THOMAS C. SMITH,
ALEX'R McDOWELL,
Executors.
February 11, 1839. 32 6w

Mulberry Trees.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale about 8000 genuine MORUS MULTICAULIS MULBERRY TREES. The Trees were grown by himself, at Freehold, N. J., the last Season, from Stock which he imported from France two years since.
They are untrimmed, will average 2 to 2½ feet long, wood well matured. As the Season for planting is drawing near, in order to save the necessity of frequent communication, the Subscriber here states that the *lowest price* at which the Trees will be sold is 55 cents per Tree—*Cash*. Persons wishing Trees, therefore, can remit a draft payable at sight in Philadelphia or New York *with their* order, adding $5 per 1000 Trees for boxing and delivery in Philadelphia or New York. The Trees will then be packed and forwarded at the time and in the way they may direct.
For the genuineness of the Tree, the reliance which may be placed on his statements, and the fidelity with which orders will be executed, the Subscriber refers to the Hon. J. F. Randolph, Member of Congress, Washington City, D. C.
D. V. McLEAN,
Freehold, New Jersey.
February 9, 1839 32 4w

To Pensioners.
THE Subscriber will give prompt attention to the collection of arrears of Pension, and remit as directed, and will also furnish printed forms to all those who may wish.
ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, February 6, 1839. 31-4w

PILES &c.
HAEMORRHOIDS.
NO CURE NO PAY!!
PRICE $1.
HAY'S LINIMENT.
NO FICTION.—This extraordinary chemical composition the result of science and the invention of a celebrated medical man, the introduction of which to the public was invested with the solemnity of a death-bed bequest, has since gained a reputation unparalleled, fully sustaining the correctness of the lamented Dr Gridley's last confession, that "he dared not die without giving to posperity the benefit of his knowledge on this subject," and he therefore bequeathed to his friend and attendant, Solomon Hays, the secret of his discovery.
It is now used in the principal hospitals, and the private practice in our country, first and most certainly for the cure of the *Piles*, and also so extensively and effectually as to baffle credulity, unless where its effects are witnessed. *Externally* in the following complaints.
For Dropsy—Creating extraordinary absorption at once.
All Swellings.—Reducing them in a few hours.
Rheumatism—Acute or Chronic, giving quick ease.
Sore Throat—By cancers, ulcers or colds.
Croup, and Whooping Cough—Externally, and over the chest.
All Bruises, Sprains and Burns—Curing in a few hours.
Sores and Ulcers—Whether fresh or long standing, and fever sores.
Its operations upon adults and children in reducing rheumatic swellings, and loosening coughs and tightness of the chest by relaxation of the parts, has been surprising beyond conception. The common remark of those who have used it in the *Piles*, is "It acts like a charm."
THE PILES.—The price $1 is refunded to any person who will use a bottle of Hay's Liniment for the Piles, and return the empty bottle without being cured. These are the positive orders of the proprietor to the Agents; and out of many thousands sold, not one has been unsuccessful.
We might insert certificates to any length, but prefer that those who sell the article, should exhibit the original to purchasers.
CAUTION.—None can be genuine without a splendid engraved wrapper, on which is my name, and also *that of the Agents*.
SOLOMON HAYS.
TO EDITORS, &c.—All country papers who will insert the above 12 months, and send one number to the agents shall be entitled to one dozen of the Liniment.
Sold wholesale and retail by COMSTOCK & CO., Sole Agents, 2 Fletcher Street, near Maiden Lane, one door below Pearl Street, New York, and by M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.

Piles, Dropsy, Swellings, All Sores, Rheumatism.
IT is absolutely asserted on the most positive proof, that the above complaints are arrested and cured by the timely use of Hay's Liniment. It is impossible to find room in this paper to present those proofs which are conclusive and convincing. They may be seen at length as below.
The true article has a splendid engraved wrapper with agents and proprietor's name. Call at 2 Fletcher st. near Maiden Lane, 1 door below Pearl st., where the article is sold.
SOLOMON HAYS.

Hay's Liniment for the Piles.
THE proprietor begs leave to recommend, which he does with the fullest confidence, one of the most valuable remedies known for this troublesome and painful complaint. Without going into detail, he deems it enough to say, that he has in his possession undoubted testimonials, that it has more completely answered the purpose for which it is intended than any other popular medicine. This remedy is perfectly innocent in its application to all conditions, ages and sexes. Full directions accompany each bottle. For sale wholesale and retail at 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane, one door below Pearl street, and by M. R. WILLKINGS Fayetteville, N. C.

HEADACHE.
DR. E. SPOHN, a German physician of much note, having devoted his attention for some years to the cure and removal of the causes of NERVOUS AND SICK HEADACHE, has the satisfaction to make known, that he has a remedy which by removing the causes, cures effectually and permanently this distressing complaint. There are many families who have considered Sick Headache a constitutional incurable family complaint. Dr. S. assures them that they are mistaken, and laboring under distress which they might not only alleviate, but actually eradicate by the use of his remedy.
It is the result of scientific research, and is entirely of a different character from advertised patent medicines, and is not unpleasant to the taste.
HEADACHE, SICK OR NERVOUS.
The extraordinary reputation that Dr. Spohn's remedy for this distressing complaint is every day gaining is certainly a matter of much astonishment. That so much suffering should have existed for ages without any discovery of an effectual preventive, or cure, is truly a subject of much regret, but Dr. S. now assures the public that such a remedy has been invented as will convince the most incredulous. The principles upon which it acts are simple and plain. It is an admitted fact that this complaint, whether called Sick Headache, or Nervous Headache, arises primarily from the stomach—those who think they have the Nervous Headache may rest assured that this organ, the stomach, is the first cause, that the system has become vitiated or debilitated, through the stomach, and that only through the same channel must they expect a restoration of the natural and healthy functions of the system. This object, Dr. Spohn's remedy is eminently calculated to attain. The truth of this position cannot be controverted, and the sooner sufferers with the headache become convinced of it, the sooner will their sufferings end in restoration of health. Dr. Spohn pledges his professional reputation on this fact. The remedy may be had of apothecaries generally throughout the United States.
COMSTOCK & CO., wholesale druggists 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane, one door below Pearl Street, New York, General agents for America.
E. SPOHN, M. D.
For sale by
M. R. WILLKINGS,
Fayetteville, N. C.

THE LATE MAYOR of Philadelphia has certified under seal of the city to the character of several Divines, Physicians, and gentlemen of high standing who declare positively under their own hands (all of which may be seen at the place named below) that the Balm of Columbia is not only a certain preservative, but positively a restorative of the human hair; also, a sure cure for Dandruff. Who shall dispute, or who go bald? Enquire at No. 2. Fletcher Street, 1 door below Pearl street, near Maiden Lane, and of M. R WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.

BALDNESS.
A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR is the grandest ornament belonging to the human frame. How strangely the loss of it changes the countenance, and prematurely brings on the appearance of old age, which causes many to recoil at being uncovered, and sometimes even shun society to avoid the jests and sneers of their acquaintance; the remainder of their lives is consequently spent in retirement. In short, not even the loss of property fills the generous thinking youth with that heavy sinking gloom as does the loss of his hair. To avert all these unpleasant circumstances, OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA stops the hair from falling off on the first application, and a few bottles restores it again. It likewise produces eyebrows and whiskers; prevents the hair from turning gray, makes it curl beautifully, and frees it from scurf. Numerous certificates of the first respectability in support of the virtues of Oldridge's Balm are shown by the proprietors.
READ THE FOLLOWING:
ROBERT WHARTON, Esq. late Mayor of Philadelphia, has certified to the high character of the following gentlemen:
The undersigned do hereby certify that we have used the Balm of Columbia discovered by J. Oldridge, and have found it highly serviceable not only as a preventive against the falling off of hair, but also a certain restorative.
WM. THATCHER, sen.
Methodist Minister in St. George charge, No. 86 North Fifth st.
J. D. THOMAS, M. D. 163 Race st.
J. S. FUREY, 101 Spruce st.
H. McGURDY, 213 South 7th st.
JOHN GARD, jr. 123 Arch st.
It will certainly raise its virtues in the estimation of the public, when it is known that three of the above signers are more than 50 years of age, and the others not less than 30.
CAUTION—Observe that each bottle of the genuine Balm has a splendid engraved wrapper, on which is represented the Falls of Niagara, the agent's name, &c.
Sold wholesale and retail by COMSTOCK & CO., Sole Agents for America, 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane, one door below Pearl street, New York, and by M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.

MONUMENTAL MARBLE SHOP,
Liberty Point, Fayetteville,
(OPPOSITE THE JACKSON HOTEL.)
WHERE can be had at short notice various kinds of MONUMENTAL WORK. Those who have occasion to get the like, would do well to call before purchasing elsewhere.
JAMES FOSTER.
December 10, 1838. 23 6mpd

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber having qualified as Administrator, on the Estate of Thomas Cochran, deceased, at December Term, 1838, of Cumberland County Court, notifies all persons indebted to the estate to come forward and make payment, and those having demands against the estate to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.
W. WINSLOW, Administrator.
Feb. 6th, 1839.

Sale.
WILL be sold at the Town House, on the 9th day of March next, at 12 o'clock, M. a family of
NEGROES,
consisting of a Woman and Five Children; also a pair of Patent Balances, the property of the late Thos. Cochran, dec'd. Terms, 6 months credit, with approved security.
W. WINSLOW, Adm'r.
E. W. WILLKINGS, Auc'r.
Feb. 6. 31-ts.

IMPORTED FLATTERER,
(Winner of the Grand Duke Michael Stakes at New Market, (England,) first October Meeting of 1834.)

HAVING undertaken the management of this splendid English Race-horse, he will make the ensuing Season under my direction, at my Stable in the Town of Fayetteville, and will be let to Mares at $50 the Season, $75 to insure, and 50 cents to the Groom. The Season will commence on the 1st of March and end 1st July. Extensive and excellent pasturage provided for mares, and separate lots for such as may have young foals, and mares well fed with grain for thirty cents per day. Every care will be taken to guard against accidents, but no responsibility will be assumed for any that may occur, nor for escapes. The Season money will be due and payable when the mares are taken away.
PEDIGREE.
FLATTERER was got by Muley, (son of Orville and the famous mare Eleanour,) his dam, Clare, (bred by Lord Egremont in 1824) was got by Marmion, grand dam Harpalice by Gohanna, great grand dam Amazon by Driver—Fractious by Mercury—Woodpecker mare—Everlasting by *Eclipse*—Hyena by Snap—Miss Belsea by Regulus—Honeywood's Arabian—Byerly Turk mare, dam of the two True Blues.
MULEY, the sire of Flatterer, was the best bred son of Orville, who was a winner of the St. Leger, and a most capital Stallion, having covered at as high as *52l*. Orville's is not only the most fashionable, but is also considered the best stock in England. Orville is the sire of Emilius, covering at 50 sovs, and, through him, grand sire of imp. Priam, covering in this country at $150—of Plenipo, covering at 25 sovs, (all three winners of the Derby,)—Oxygen, winner of the Oaks—imp Sarpedon—imp. Merman—imported Tranby, &c. *Muley* is also sire of Vespa, winner of the Oaks—of Muley Moloch—imp. *Leviathan*—imp Margrave, &c. *Muley* is out of *Eleanour*, the best bred mare of her day, who won both the Derby and the Oaks, and who is the only nag that has accomplished that great feat. Eleanour (by Whiskey, that famous getter of the stout sort, out of that splendid brood mare Young Giantess by Diomed,) is the grand dam of imp. Luzborough, and is full sister to Julia, dam of Phantom—Cressida, dam of imp Priam—and half sister to the Walton filly, dam of Langar, all distinguished runners.
Clare, dam of Flatterer, was out of Harpalice by Gohanna, the best four mile horse of his day, and, as a Stallion, *equal to any of any age*. Harpalice, g. d. of Flatterer, was bred by the Earl of Egremont, [who has bred a greater number of game horses than any other turf-man in England during the last forty years] and was got by Gohanna, her dam by Herod; she was the dam of Precipitate, out of Maiden by Matchem, from Mr. Pratt's old Squirt mare. Mercury, sire of Gohanna, was got by the invincible *Eclipse*, out of Mr. O'Kelly's old Tartar mare, g. d. Amazon, by Driver. This mare, herself the dam of racers, was full sister to Hannibal, winner of the Derby, and Carthage, a distinguished racer and brood mare. Young Amazon, full sister to Harpalice, was the dam of Belwire, Tinwire, Goldwire, Trinket and Sharper, all distinguished on the Turf. This last, Sharper, so famous for bottom, was selected to run a 49 mile race in Russia, against the Cossack horses—he was sent there, run, and won easily, under great disadvantage of weight. G. g. d. Fractious, by Mercury, is the g. g. d. of Lapdog and Spaniel, both winners of the Derby—perhaps the only instance where two colts from the same mare have won that great race. The whole pedigree of Harpalice presents a long list of splendid racers and successful brood mares. From this same maternal line was descended the famous English Stallion Tramp, whose dam was got by Gohanna, and almost full sister to Harpalice. Hart's old Medley traces to the same source; Chateau Margaux and Cetus, both imported, and among the best too, are from Gohanna mares, with much of the same blood as the g. d. of Flatterer. Indeed, Chateau Margaux, with the exception of one cross, has precisely the same pedigree. Mr. Pratt's old Squirt mare; Sir C. Bunbury's Young Giantess, and Mr. O'Kelly's old Tartar mare, to whom Flatterer is closely allied by blood, with the Duke of Grafton's Prunella, are regarded by the best Sportsmen and breeders as the best mares in England.
FLATTERER, like his sire Muley, who was said to be the largest-boned thorough-bred in the Kingdom, and to be equal to 20 stone, (280 lbs!) is a horse of the largest size, full sixteen hands high, of immense power, large bone, great substance, good action, long stride, sound constitution, and excellent temper. His colour is a fine brown, without white. It will be seen that his pedigree runs back to the famous old English Eclipse, in an extremely short, and as rich a line as could be desired.

☞The extraordinary performances of the 3 year old filly *Vashti*, by Flatterer's half-brother *Leviathan*, of Tennessee, at the Raleigh and other Courses in this State last Fall, and of many others of that horse's get at the South and South West, recommend his Stock to the favorable attention of breeders. Flatterer has proved a very sure horse.
SAMUEL MIMS.
January, 1839. 31-5w

Just received,
150 CASKS THOMASTOWN LIME.
H. LEETE.
January 1, 1839. 26tf

China, Glass and Queensware.
JAMES A. TAYLOR,
No. 79, Water Street,
BEGS respectfully to inform his friends and Mercnants generally, in Virginia and North Carolina, that he is now receiving an entirely new Stock of Goods in the above line, expressly adapted to the Southern trade. Every description of Rich CHINA in setts, and CUT GLASS, together with a complete assortment of common and QUEENSWARE and STONE WARE constantly on hand, and will be offered on as good terms as they can be procured in the United States.
Liberal credit will be given when required. Goods will be carefully packed by experienced hands. Orders, by letter, promptly attended to, and faithfully executed. The patronage of his old friends, and the mercantile community generally, in Virginia and North Carolina is requested.
New York, January 8 30 7t

LAND for sale.
THE Subscriber wishes to sell two Tracts of LAND in Moore County, one (containing 150 acres of Oaky Land, about 30 of which are under cultivation,) lies between the waters of Upper Little River and Juniper Creek, is well timbered, and abounds with excellent Springs. It is well adapted to the cultivation of Corn, Cotton and Wheat. The other Tract (100 acres unimproved Pine Land,) lies on the waters of Crane's Creek, and contains a considerable quantity of Saw Mill Timber, which is contiguous to the Creek, a short distance above the point from which it is at present navigable.
The above Lands will be sold low, if application be made soon. The first Tract will be shewn by the Subscriber, the latter by Mr. Duncan Graham, who lives near it.
COLIN McFADYEN.
Moore County, Jan. 1, 1839. 26-3mpd

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.
MORE NEW GOODS.
BY Steamer Cotton Plant I am now receiving my FALL AND WINTER
DRY GOODS,
Which consist of a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, well adapted for the demands of the Season, and bought principally at Package Sales for *Cash*, and are necessarily CHEAP,—and selected with care to suit this section of country.
Also, a heavy Stock of
GROCERIES,
Consisting in part of—
156 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
25 do Laguira do,
25 do Cuba do,
20 hhds. St. Croix SUGAR,
10 do Porto Rico do,
300 sacks Liverpool Salt,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted,
50 do No. 1 White Lead, in Oil,
20 brls. Tanners' Oil, (*Shore & Banks.*)
50 b'xes Window Glass, 8 x 10 & 10 x 12,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 pair Bright Trace Chains,
Together with Sheet Iron, Weeding Hoes, Mousehole Anvils, Vises, Hammers, Bellows, &c. &c., Loaf and Lump Sugar, Teas, Shot, Lead, Powder, Wines and Spices of all kinds—all of which will be sold as formerly very low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to undoubted Paper.
☞My Stock for the approaching Season is complete. Call and examine, or send your orders to
C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Oct. 12, 1838. 15tf

Rockingham Female Institute.
THE Exercises of this Institution commenced on the 4th of January. Every branch of English Literature will be taught. The Latin and French Languages also. Music on the Piano and Guitar, Drawing and Fancy Painting, Needle Work of every variety, Wax Work, with many fancy articles.
The Scholastic year will embrace forty two weeks, to be equally divided into two terms.
TERMS OF TUITION.

English Department—Primary Class,	$8 a term.
Second,	10
Third,	16
French,	10
Latin,	12
Music on Piano and Guitar, including the use of instruments, each,	29
Needle Work,	2
Wax work, with materials furnished,	7
Drawing and Painting,	10

Price of Tuition in all cases to be paid in advance. No deduction to be made for absence of pupils, except in lengthy afflictions.
The perfect health of this village, with the friendly and refined sentiments of its inhabitants, are too well known to need description. Board may be obtained in a respectable family and on moderate terms. For further particulars, apply to Mr. W. F. Leak or Mr. C. Robinson, residing near the village, or to Mrs. H. Green in the village.
Rockingham, January 22, 1839. 30-2m

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.
WILL be sold, at the Court House in Smithville, Brunswick County, on the first Monday in March next, the following pieces or parcels of Land, to pay the taxes due thereon for the years 1836 and 1837, viz:—
Jane Swain 200 acres on the Royal Oak.
Isaac Carson 640 do. on Shallote.
Ann Smith 100 do. on the Royal Oak.
Arch'd Evans 40 do. on the Koshore.
Isaac Northrop 640 do. on Shallote.
T. F. Peck 640 do. on do.
Wm. Gause 640 do. on Choe Branch.
Jacob Smith 100 do. on do.
Wm. Gore 100 do. on Jack Swamp.
Elizabeth Hewett 6 do. on Lockwood's Folly.
Solomon T. Hewett 14 do. on Mulberry.
John Martin 49 do. on Waccamaw.
Henry Nutt 1443 do. on Koshore.
Wm. H. Patterson 115 do. on Crow Swamp.
David Pearce 150 do. on Shingletree.
Thomas Randal 400 do. on Wacca naw.
James C. Stanaland 150 do. on Shallote.
Wm. Russ 100 do. on Waccamaw.
Samuel Jacobs 100 do. on Wayfield Branch.
James F. Cheeks 100 do. on Ash Pole Branch.
Wm. Jacobs 100 do. on Dorsey's Creek.
Mathew Jacobs 100 do. on do.
Priscilla McKenzie 150 do. on Hood's Creek.
John A. Robbinson 2500 do. on Green Swamp.
Isaac Pounds 100 do. on Love's Swamp.
Samuel Pounds 100 do. on do.
Estate of John V. Doshur 100 do. on Jude's Creek.
Edwin Doshur 150 do. on Duchmas Creek.
Estate of John Millnor 750 do. on Allen's Creek.
James P. Minte 100 do. on Shallote.
Joseph Singletary 50 do. on Allen's Creek
Job Benton 50 do. on Beaver Dam.
Edmund Clemons, Sen. 100 do. on Hone Tract.
Elijah Hewett, Jr. 150 do. on Dorsey's Creek.
Moses King 760 do. on North West River.
WM. HANKINS, Sheriff.
January 20, 1839. 30ts

EQUITY BLANKS.
Clerk and Master's Deeds,
Subpœnas to bring in parties.
PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE.

TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.
THIRD SESSION.

IN SENATE,
THURSDAY, Feb. 7.

SPEECH OF MR. CLAY,
On the subject of Abolition Petitions.

MR. CLAY, of Kentucky, rose to present a petition, and said: I have received, Mr. President, a petition to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, which I wish to present to the Senate. It is signed by several hundred inhabitants of the District of Columbia, and chiefly of the city of Washington. Among them I recognise the name of the highly esteemed Mayor of the city, and other respectable names, some I know which are personally and well known to me. They express their regret that the subject of the abolition of slavery within the District of Columbia continues to be pressed upon the consideration of Congress by inconsiderate and misguided individuals in other parts of the United States. They state that they do not desire the abolition of slavery within the District, even if Congress possess the very questionable power of abolishing it, without the consent of the people whose interests would be immediately and directly affected by the measure; that it is a question solely between the people in the District and their only constitutional Legislature, purely municipal, and one in which no exterior influence or interest can justly interfere; that, if at any future period the people of the District should desire the abolition of slavery within it, they will doubtless make their wishes known, when it will be time enough to take the matter into consideration; that they do not, on this occasion, present themselves to Congress because they are slaveholders—many of them are not—some of them are conscientiously opposed to slavery—but they appear because they justly respect the rights of those who own that description of property, and because they entertain a deep conviction that the continued agitation of the question by those who have no right to interfere with it, has an injurious influence on the peace and tranquility of the community, and upon the well being and happiness of those who are held in subjection; they finally protest as well against the unauthorised intervention of which they complain, as against any legislation on the part of Congress in compliance therewith. But, as I wish these respectable petitioners to be themselves heard, I request that their petition may be read. [It was read accordingly, and Mr. Clay proceeded:] I am informed by the committee which requested me to offer this petition, and believe, that it expresses the almost unanimous sentiments of the people of the District of Columbia.

The performance of this service affords me, said Mr. C. a legitimate opportunity, of which, with the permission of the Senate, I mean now to avail myself to say something, not only on the particular object of the petition, but upon the great and interesting subject with which it is intimately associated.

It is well known to the Senate, said Mr. Clay, that I have thought that the most judicious course with abolition petitions has not been of late pursued by Congress. I have believed that it would have been wisest to have received and referred them, without opposition, and to have reported against their object in a calm and dispassionate and argumentative appeal to the good sense of the whole community. It has been supposed, by a majority of Congress that it was most expedient either not to receive the petitions at all, or, if formally received, not to act definitely upon them. There is no substantial difference between these opposite opinions, since both look to an absolute rejection of the prayer of the petitioners. But there is a great difference in the form of proceeding, and, Mr. President, some experience in the conduct of human affairs has taught me to believe that a neglect to observe established forms is often attended with more mischievous consequences than the infliction of a positive injury. We all know that, even in private life, a violation of the existing usages and ceremonies of society cannot take place without serious prejudice. I fear, sir, that the abolitionists have acquired a considerable apparent force by blending with the object which they have in view a collateral and totally different question arising out of an alleged violation of the right of petition. I know full well, and take great pleasure in testifying, that nothing was remoter from the intention of the majority of the Senate, from which I differed, than to violate the right of petition in any case in which, according to its judgment, that right could be constitutionally exercised, or where the object of the petition could be safely or properly granted. Still, it must be owned that the abolitionists have seized hold of the treatment which their petitions have received in Congress, and made injurious impressions upon the minds of a large portion of the community. This, I think, might have been avoided by the course which I should have been glad to have seen pursued.

And I desire now, Mr. President, to advert to some of those topics which I think might have been usefully embodied in a report by a committee of the Senate, and which, I am persuaded, would have checked the progress, if it had not altogether arrested the efforts of abolition. I am sensible, sir, that this work would have been accomplished with much greater ability and with much happier effect, under the auspices of a committee, than it can be by me. But, anxious as I always am to contribute whatever is in my power to the harmony, concord, and happiness of this great people, I feel myself irresistibly impelled to do whatever is in my power, incompetent as I feel myself to be, to dissuade the public from continuing to agitate a subject fraught with the most direful consequences.

There are three classes of persons opposed or apparently opposed, to the continued existence of slavery in the United States. The first are those who, from sentiments of philanthropy and humanity, are conscientiously opposed to the existence of slavery, but who are no less opposed, at the same time, to any disturbance of the peace and tranquility of the Union, or the infringement of the powers of the States composing the confederacy. In this class may be comprehended the peaceful and exemplary society of "Friends," one of whose established maxims is, an abhorrence of war in all its forms and the cultivation of peace and good will amongst mankind. The next class consists of apparent abolitionists—that is, those who, having been persuaded that the right of petition has been violated by Congress, co operate with the abolitionists for the sole purpose of asserting and vindicating that right. And the third class are the real ultra-abolitionists, who are resolved to persevere in the pursuit of their object at all hazards, and without regard to any consequences, however calamitous they may be. With them the rights of property are nothing; the deficiency of the powers of the General Government is nothing; the acknowledged and incontestible powers of the States are nothing; civil war, a dissolution of the Union, and the overthrow of a government in which are concentrated the fondest hopes of a civilized world, are nothing. A single idea has taken possession of their minds, and onward they pursue it, overlooking all barriers, reckless and regardless of all consequences. With this class, the immediate abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and in the Territory of Florida, the prohibition of the removal of slaves from State to State, and the refusal to admit any new State, comprising within its limits the institution of domestic slavery, are but so many means conducing to the accomplishment of the ultimate but perilous end at which they avowedly and boldly aim, are but so many short stages in the long and bloody road to the distant goal at which they would finally arrive. Their purpose is abolition, universal abolition, peaceably if it can, forcibly if it must. Their object is no longer concealed by the thinest veil; it is avowed and proclaimed. Utterly destitute of constitutional or other rightful power; living in totally distinct communities, as alien to the communities in which the subject on which they would operate resides, as far as concerns political power over that subject, as if they lived in Africa or Asia, they nevertheless promulgate to the world their purpose to be to manumit forthwith, and without compensation, and without moral preparation, three millions of negro slaves, under jurisdictions altogether separated from those under which they live. I have said that immediate abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia and in the Territory of Florida, and the exclusion of new States, were only means towards the attainment of a much more important end—Unfortunately, they are not the only means. Another, and much more lamentable one is that which this class is endeavoring to employ, of arraying one portion against another portion of the Union.—With that view, in all their leading prints and publications, the alleged horrors of slavery are depicted in the most glowing and exaggerated colors, to excite the imaginations and stimulate the rage of the people in the free States against the people of the slave States. The slaveholder is held up and represented as the most atrocious of human beings. Advertisements of fugitive slaves and of slaves to be sold are carefully collected and blazoned forth, to infuse a spirit of detestation and hatred against one entire and the largest section of the Union. And like a notorious agitator upon another theatre, they would hunt down and proscribe from the pale of civilized society the inhabitants of that entire section. Allow me, Mr. President, to say, that, whilst I recognize in the justly wounded feelings of the Minister of the United States at the Court of St. James, much to excuse the notice which he was provoked to take of that agitator, in my humble opinion he would better have consulted the dignity of his station and of his country in treating him with contemptuous silence. He would exclude us from European society—he who himself can only obtain a contraband admission, and is received with scornful repugnance into it! If he be no more desirous of our society than we are of his, he may rest assured that a state of eternal non-intercourse will exist between us. Yes, sir, I think the American Minister would have best pursued the dictates of true dignity by regarding the language of the member of the British House of Commons as the malignant ravings of the plunderer of his own country, and the libeller of a foreign and kindred people.

But the means to which I have already adverted are not the only ones which this third class of ultra abolitionists are employing to effect their ultimate end. They begin their operations by professing to employ only persuasive means in appealing to the humanity, and enlightening the understandings, of the slaveholding portion of the Union. If there were some kindness in this avowed motive, it must be acknowledged that there was rather a presumptuous display also of an assumed superiority in intelligence and knowledge. For some time they continued to make these appeals to our duty and our interest; but impatient with the slow influence of their logic upon our stupid minds, they recently resolved to change their system of action. For the agency of their powers of persuasion, they now propose to substitute the powers of the ballot box; and he must be blind to what is passing before us, who does not perceive that the inevitable tendency of their proceedings is, if these should be found insufficient, to invoke the more potent powers of the bayonet.

Mr. President, it is at this alarming stage of the proceedings of the ultra abolitionists that I would seriously invite every considerate man in the country solemnly to pause, and deliberately to reflect, not merely on our existing posture, but upon that dreadful precipice down which they would hurry us. It is because these ultra-abolitionists have ceased to employ the instruments of reason and persuasion, have made their cause political, and have appealed to the ballot box, that I am induced, upon this occasion, to address you.

There have been three epochs in the history of our country at which the spirit of abolition displayed itself. The first was immediately after the formation of the present Federal Government.—When the Constitution was about going into operation, its powers were not well understood by the community at large, and remained to be accurately interpreted and defined. At that period numerous abolition societies were formed, comprising not merely the Society of Friends, but many other good men. Petitions were presented to Congress, praying for the abolition of slavery. They were received without serious opposition, referred, and reported upon by a committee. The report stated that the General Government had no power to abolish slavery as it existed in the several States, and that those States themselves had exclusive jurisdiction over the subject. The report was generally acquiesced in, and satisfaction and tranquility ensued; the abolition societies thereafter limiting their exertions, in respect to the black population, to offices of humanity within the scope of existing laws.

The next period when the subject of slavery, and abolition incidentally, was brought into notice and discussion, was on the memorable occasion of the admission of the State of Missouri into the Union. The struggle was long, strenuous, and fearful. It is too recent to make it necessary to do more than merely to advert to it, and to say, that it was finally composed by one of those compromises characteristic of our institutions, and of which the Constitution itself is the first signal instance.

The third is that in which we now find ourselves. Various causes, Mr. President, have contributed to produce the existing excitement on the subject of abolition. The principal one, perhaps, is the example of British emancipation of the slaves in the islands adjacent to our country. Such is the similarity in laws, in language, in institutions, and in common origin, between Great Britain and the United States, that no great measure of national policy can be adopted in the one country without producing a considerable degree of influence in the other. Confounding the totally different cases together, of the powers of the British Parliament and those of the Congress of the United States, and the totally different situations of the British West India islands, and the slaves in the sovereign and independent States of the Confederacy, superficial men have inferred from the undecided British experiment the practicability of the abolition of slavery in these States. The powers of the British Parliament are unlimited, and are often described to be omnipotent. The powers of the American Congress, on the contrary, are few, cautiously limited, scrupulously excluding all that are not granted, and, above all, carefully and absolutely excluding all power over the existence or continuance of slavery in the several States. The slaves, too, upon which British legislation operated, were not in the bosom of the kingdom, but in remote and feeble colonies having no voice in Parliament. The West India slaveholder was neither represented nor representative in that Parliament. And whilst I fervently wish complete success to the British experiment of West India emancipation, I confess that I have fearful forebodings of a disastrous termination of it. Whatever it may be, I think it must be admitted that, if the British Parliament treated the West India slaves as freemen, it also treated the W. India freemen as slaves. If, instead of these slaves being separated by a wide ocean from the parent country, three or four millions of African negro slaves had been dispersed over England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland, and their owners had been members of the British Parliament—a case which would have presented some analogy to that of our own country—does any one believe that it would have been expedient or practicable

to have emancipated them, leaving them to remain, with all their embittered feelings, in the United Kingdom, boundless as the powers of the British Parliament are?

Other causes have conspired with the British example to produce the existing excitement upon abolition. I say it with profound regret, but with no intention to occasion irritation here or elsewhere, that there are persons in both parts of the Union who have sought to mingle abolition with politics, and to array one portion of the Union against the other. It is the misfortune in free countries that, in high party times, a disposition too often prevails to seize hold of every thing which can strengthen the one side or weaken the other. Charges of fostering abolition designs have been heedlessly and unjustly made by one party against the other.—Prior to the late election of the present President of the United States, he was charged with being an abolitionist, and abolition designs were imputed to many of his supporters. Much as I was opposed to his election, and am to his Administration, I neither shared in making nor believing the truth of the charge. He was scarcely installed in office before the same charge was directed against those who opposed his election.

Mr. President, it is not true, and I rejoice that it is not true, that either of the two great parties in this country has any design or aim at abolition. I should deeply lament if it were true. I should consider, if it were true, that the danger to the stability of our system would be infinitely greater than any which does, I hope, actually exist. Whilst neither party can be, I think, justly accused of any abolition tendency or purpose, both have profited, and both have been injured, in particular localities, by the accession or abstraction of abolition support. If the account were fairly stated, I believe the party to which I am opposed has profited much more, and been injured much less, than that to which I belong. But I am far, for that reason, from being disposed to accuse our adversaries of being abolitionists.

And now, Mr. President, allow me to consider the several cases in which the authority of Congress is invoked by these abolition petitioners upon the subject of domestic slavery. The first relates to it as it exists in the District of Columbia. The following is the provision of the Constitution of the United States in reference to that matter:

"To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such District (not exceeding ten miles square) as may by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of Government of the United States."

This provision preceded, in point of time, the actual cessions which were made by the States of Maryland and Virginia. The object of the cession was to establish *a Seat of Government of the United States;* and the grant in the Constitution of exclusive legislation must be understood, and should always be interpreted, as having relation to the object of the cession. It was with a full knowledge of this clause in the Constitution that those States ceded to the General Government the ten miles Square, constituting the District of Columbia. In making the cession, they supposed that it was to be applied and applied solely, to the purposes of a seat of Government, for which it was asked. When it was made, slavery existed in both those Commonwealths, and in the ceded territory, as it now continues to exist in all of them. Neither Maryland nor Virginia could have anticipated that, whilst the institution remained within their respective limits, its abolition would be attempted by Congress without their consent. Neither of them would probably have made an unconditional cession, if they could have anticipated such a result.

From the nature of the provision in the Constitution, and the avowed object of the acquisition of the territory, two duties arise on the part of Congress. The first is, to render the District available, comfortable and convenient, as a seat of Government of the whole Union; the other is, to govern the people within the District so as best to promote their happiness and prosperity. These objects are totally distinct in their nature, and, in interpreting and exercising the grant of the power of exclusive legislation, that distinction should be constantly borne in mind. Is it necessary, in order to render this place a comfortable seat of the General Government, to abolish slavery within its limits? No one can or will advance such a proposition. The Government has remained here near forty years without the slightest inconvenience from the presence of domestic slavery. Is it necessary to the well being of the people of the District that slavery should be abolished from amongst them? They not only neither ask nor desire, but are almost unanimously opposed to it.

I exist here in the mildest and most mitigated form. In a population of 39,834 there were at the last enumeration of the population of the United States, but 6118 slaves. The number has not probably much increased since. The vare dispersed over the ten miles square, engaged in the quiet pursuits of husbandry, or in menial offices in domestic life. If it were necessary to the efficiency of this place as a seat of the General Government to abolish slavery, which is utterly denied, the abolition should be confined to the necessity which prompts it, that is, to the limits of the City of Washington itself. Beyond those limits, persons concerned in the Government of the United States have no more to do with the inhabitants of the District than they have with the inhabitants of the adjacent counties of Maryland and Virginia which lie beyond the District.

To abolish slavery within the District of Columbia, whilst it remains in Virginia and Maryland, situated, as that District is, within the very heart of those States, would expose them to great practical inconvenience and annoyance. The District would become a place of refuge and escape for fugitive slaves from the two States, and a place from which a spirit of discontent, insubordination, and insurrection might be fostered and encouraged in the two States. Suppose, as was at one time under consideration, Pennsylvania had granted ten miles square within its limits for the purpose of a seat of General Government; could Congress, without a violation of good faith, have introduced and established slavery within the bosom of that Commonwealth, in the ceded territory, after she had abolished it so long as the year 1780? Yet the inconvenience to Pennsylvania in the case supposed would have been much less than that to Virginia and Maryland in the case we are arguing.

It was upon this view of the subject that the Senate, at its last session, solemnly declared that it would be a violation of implied faith, resulting from the transaction of the cession, to abolish slavery within the District of Columbia. And would it not be? By implied faith is meant that when a grant is made for one avowed and declared purpose, known to the parties, the grant should not be perverted to another purpose, unavowed and undeclared, and injurious to the grantor. The grant, in the case we are considering, of the territory of Columbia, was for a *seat of Government*. Whatever power is necessary to accomplish that object is carried along by the grant. But the abolition of slavery is not necessary to the enjoyment of this site as a seat of the General Government. The grant in the Constitution of exclusive power of legislation over the District, was made to ensure the exercise of an exclusive authority of the General Government to render this place a safe and secure seat of Government, and to promote the wellbeing of the inhabitants of the District. The power granted ought to be interpreted and exercised solely by the end for which it was granted. The language of the grant was necessarily broad, comprehensive, and exclusive, because all the exigencies which might arise to render this a secure seat of the General Government could not have been foreseen and provided for. The language may possibly be sufficiently comprehensive to include a power of abolition, but it would not at all thence follow that the power could be rightfully exercised. The case may be resembled to that of a plenipotentiary invested with a plenary power, but who, at the same time, has positive instructions from his Government as to the kind of treaty which he is to negotiate and conclude. If he violates those instructions, and concludes a different treaty, his Government is not bound by it. And if the foreign Government is aware of the violation, it acts in bad faith. Or it may be illustrated by an example drawn from private life. I am an endorser for my friend on a note discounted in bank. He applies to me to endorse another to renew it, which I do in bank. Now, this gives him power to make any other use of my note which he pleases. But if, instead of applying it to the intended purpose, he goes to a broker and sells it, thereby doubling the responsibility for him, he commits a breach of trust, and a violation of the good faith implied in the whole transaction.

But, Mr. President, if this reasoning were as erroneous as I believe it to be correct and conclusive, is the affair of the liberation of six thousand negro slaves in this District disconnected with the three millions of slaves in the United States, of sufficient magnitude to agitate, distract, and embitter this great Confederacy?

The next case in which the petitioners ask the exercise of the power of Congress relates to slavery in the Territory of Florida.

Florida is the extreme southern portion of the United States. It is bounded on all its land sides by slave States. It almost extends within the tropics, and the nearest important island to it on the water sides is Cuba, a slave island. This simple statement of its geographical position should of itself decide the question. When, by the treaty of 1819 with Spain, it was ceded to the United States, slavery existed within it. By the terms of that treaty, the effects and property of the inhabitants are secured to them, and they are allowed to remove and take them away, if they think proper to do so, without limitation as to time. If it were expedient, therefore, to abolish slavery in it, it could not be done consistently with the treaty, without uniting to the ancient inhabitants a reasonable time to remove their slaves. But further. By the compromise which took place on the passage of the act for the admission of Missouri into the Union, in the year 1820, it was agreed and understood that the line of 36 deg. 30 min. of north latitude should mark the boundary between the free States and the slave States to be created in the territories of the United States ceded by the treaty of Louisiana; those situated south of it being slave States, and those north of it free States.

But Florida is south of that line, and, consequently, according to the spirit of understanding which prevailed at the period alluded to, should be a slave state. It may be true that the compromise does not in terms embrace Florida, and that it is not absolutely binding and obligatory; but all candid and impartial men must agree that it ought not to be disregarded without the most weighty considerations, and that nothing could be more to be deprecated than to open anew the bleeding wounds which were happily bound up and healed by that compromise.—Florida is the only remaining Territory to be admitted into the Union with the institution of domestic slavery, while Wisconsin and Iowa are now nearly ripe for admission without it.

The next instance in which the exercise of the power of Congress is solicited is that of prohibiting what is denominated by the petitioners the slave trade between the States, or, as it is described in abolition petitions, the traffic in human beings between the States. This exercise of the power of Congress is claimed under that clause of the Constitution which invests it with authority to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes. The power to regulate commerce among the several States, like other powers in the Constitution, has hitherto remained dormant in respect to the interior trade by land between the States. It was a power granted, like all other powers of the General Government, to secure peace and harmony among the States.—Hitherto it has not been necessary to exercise it. All the cases in which, during the progress of time, it may become expedient to exert the general authority to regulate commerce between the States, cannot be conceived. We may easily imagine, however, contingencies which, if they were to happen, might require the interposition of the common authority. If, for example, the State of Ohio were, by law, to prohibit any vessel entering the port of Cincinnati, from the port of Louisville, in Kentucky, if that case be not already provided for by the laws which regulate our coasting trade, it would be competent to the General Government to annul the prohibition emanating from State authority. Or if the State of Kentucky were to prohibit the introduction within its limits, of any articles of trade, the production of the industry of the inhabitants of the State of Ohio, the General Government might, by its authority, supersede the State enactment. But I deny that the General Government has any authority, whatever, from the Constitution, to abolish what is called the slave trade, or, in other words, to prohibit the removal of slaves from one slave state to another slave State.

The grant in the Constitution is of a power of *regulation*, and not prohibition. It is conservative not destructive. Regulation *ex vi termini* implies the continued existence or prosecution of the thing regulated. Prohibition implies total discontinuance or annihilation. The regulation intended was designed to facilitate and accommodate, not to obstruct and incommode the commerce to be regulated. Can it be pretended that, under this power to regulate commerce among the States, Congress has the power to prohibit the transportation of live stock which, in countless numbers, are daily passing from the Western and interior States to the Southern, Southwestern, and Atlantic States?

The moment the incontestable fact is admitted, that negro slaves are property, the law of moveable property irresistibly attaches itself to them, and secures the right of carrying them from one to another State, where they are recognised as property, without any hindrance whatever from Congress.

But, Mr. President, I will not detain the Senate longer on the subject of slavery within the District and in Florida, and of the right of Congress to prohibit the removal of slaves from one State to another. These, as I have already intimated, with ultra-abolitionists are but so many masked batteries, concealing the real and ultimate point of attack. That point of attack is the institution of domestic slavery as it exists in the States. It is to liberate three millions of slaves held in bondage within them. And now allow me, sir, to glance at the insurmountable obstacles which lie in the way of the accomplishment of this end, and of some of the consequences which would ensue if it were possible to attain it.

The first impediment is the utter and absolute want of all power on the part of the General Government to effect the purpose. The Constitution of the United States creates a limited Government, comprising comparatively few powers, and leaving the residuary mass of political power in the possession of the several States. It is well known that the subject of slavery interposed one of the greatest difficulties in the formation of the Constitution. It was happily compromised and adjusted in a spirit of harmony and patriotism. According to that compromise, no power whatever was granted to the General Government in respect to domestic slavery, but that which relates to taxation and representation, and the power to restore fugitive slaves to their lawful owners. All other power in regard to the institution of slavery was retained exclusively by the States, to be exercised by them severally, according to their respective views of their own peculiar interest. The Constitution of the United States never could have been formed upon the principle of investing the General Government with authority to abolish the institution at its pleasure. It never can be continued for a single day if the exercise of such a power be assumed or usurped.

But it may be contended by these ultra-abolitionists that their object is not to stimulate the action of the General Government, but to operate upon the States themselves in which the institution of domestic slavery exists. If that be their object, why are these abolition societies and movements all confined to the free states? Why are the slave States wantonly and cruelly assailed? Why do the abolition presses teem with publications tending to excite hatred and animosity on the part of the inhabitants of the free States against those of the slave States? Why is Congress petitioned. The free States have no more power or right to interfere with institutions in the slave States, confined to the exclusive jurisdiction of those States, than they would have to interfere with institutions existing in any foreign country. What would be thought of the formation of societies in Great Britain, the issue of numerous inflammatory publications, and the sending out of lecturers throughout the kingdom, denouncing and aiming at the destruction of any of the institutions of France? Would they be regarded as proceedings warranted by good neighborhood? Or what would be thought of the formation of societies in the slave States, the issue of violent and inflammatory tracts, and the deputation of the missionaries, pouring out impassioned denunciations against the institutions under the exclusive control of the free States? Is their purpose to appeal to our understandings, and to actuate our humanity? And do they expect to accomplish that purpose by holding us up to the scorn and contempt, and detestation of the people of the free States and the whole civilized world? The slavery which exists amongst us is our affair, not theirs; and they have no more just concern with it than they have with slavery as it exists throughout the world. Why not leave it to us, as the common Constitution of our country has left it, to be dealt with, under the guidance of Providence, as best we may or can?

The next obstacle in the way of abolition arises out of the fact of the presence in the slave States of three millions of slaves. They are there, dispersed throughout the land, part and parcel of our population. They were brought into the country originally under the authority of the parent Government whilst we were colonies, and their importation was continued in spite of all the remonstrances of our ancestors. If the question were an original question, whether, there being no slaves within the country, we should introduce them, and incorporate them into our society, that would be a totally different question. Few, if any, of the citizens of the United States would be found to favor their introduction. No man in it would oppose, upon that supposition, their admission with more determined resolution and conscientious repugnance than I should. But that is not the question. The slaves are here; no practical scheme for their removal or separation from us has been yet devised or proposed; and the true inquiry is, what is best to be done with them. In human affairs we are often constrained, by the force of circumstances and the actual state of things, to do what we would not do if that state of things did not exist. The slaves are here, and here must remain, in some condition; and, I repeat, how are they to be best governed? What is best to be done for their happiness and our own? In the slave States the alternative is, that the white man must govern the black, or the black govern the white. In several of those States, the number of the slaves is greater than that of the white population. An immediate abolition of slavery in them, as these ultra-abolitionists propose, would be followed by a desperate struggle for immediate ascendancy of the black race over the white race, or rather it would be followed by instantaneous collisions between the two races, which would break out into a civil war that would end in the extermination or subjugation of the one race or the other. In such an alternative, who can hesitate? Is it not better for both parties that the existing state of things should be preserved, instead of exposing them to the horrible strifes and contests which would inevitably attend an immediate abolition? This is our true ground of defence for the continued existence of slavery, in our country. It is that which our Revolutionary ancestors assumed. It is that which, in my opinion, forms our justification in the eyes of all Christendom.

A third impediment to immediate abolition is to be found in the immense amount of capital which is invested in slave property. The total number of slaves in the United States, according to the last enumeration of the population, was a little upwards of two millions. Assuming their increase at a ratio, which it probably is, of five per cent per annum, the present number would be three millions. The average value of slaves at this time is stated by persons well informed to be as high as five hundred dollars each. To be certainly within the mark, let us suppose that it is only four hundred dollars. The total value, then, by that estimate, of the slave property, in the United States is twelve hundred millions of dollars. This property is diffused throughout all classes and conditions of society. It is owned by widows and orphans, by the aged and infirm, as well as the sound and vigorous. It is the subject of mortgages, deeds of trust, and family settlements. It has been made the basis of numerous debts contracted upon its faith, and is the sole reliance, in many instances, of creditors within and without the slave States, for the payment of the debts due to them. And now it is rashly proposed, by a single fiat of legislation, to annihilate this immense amount of property! To annihilate it without indemnity and without compensation to its owners! Does any considerate man believe it to be possible to effect such an object without convulsion, revolution, and bloodshed?

I know that there is a visionary dogma which holds that negro slaves cannot be the subject of property. I will not dwell long with this speculative abstraction. That *is* property which the law declares *to be* property. Two hundred years have sanctioned and sanctified negro slaves as property. Under all the forms of government which have existed upon this continent during that long space of time—under the British Government—under the Colonial Governments—under all the State Constitutions and Governments—and under the Federal Government itself—they have been deliberately and solemnly recognised as the legitimate subjects of property. To the wild speculations of theorists and innovators stands opposed the *fact*, that in an uninterrupted period of two hundred years' duration, under every form of human legislation, and by all the departments of human government, African negro slaves have been held and respected, have descended and been transferred as lawful and indisputable property. They were treated as property in the very British example which is so triumphantly appealed to as worthy of our imitation. Although the West India planters had no voice in the united Parliament of the British Isles, an irresistible sense of justice extorted from that Legislature the grant of twenty millions of pounds sterling to compensate the colonists for their loss of property.

If, therefore, these ultra-abolitionists are seriously determined to pursue their scheme of immediate abolition, they should at once set about raising a fund of twelve hundred millions of dollars, to indemnify the owners of slave property. And the taxes to raise that enormous amount can only be justly assessed upon themselves or upon the free States, if they can persuade them to assent to such an assessment; for it would be a mockery of all justice and an outrage against all equity to levy any portion of the tax upon the slave States to pay for their own unquestioned property.

If the considerations to which I have already adverted are not sufficient to dissuade the abolitionists from further perseverance in their designs, the interest of the very cause which they profess to espouse, ought to check their career. Instead of advancing, by their efforts, that cause, they have thrown back half a century the prospect of any species of emancipation of the African race, gradual or immediate, in any of the States. They have done more; they have increased the rigors of legislation against slaves in most, if not all, of the slave States. Forty years ago the question was agitated in the State of Kentucky of a gradual emancipation of the slaves within its limits. By gradual emancipation, I mean that slow but safe and cautious liberation of slaves which was first adopted in Pennsylvania at the instance of Dr. Franklin, in the year 1780, and, according to which, the generation in being were to remain in slavery, but all their offspring born after a specified day were to be free at the age of twenty-eight, and, in the mean time, were to receive preparatory instruction to qualify them for the enjoyment of freedom. That was the species of emancipation which, at the epoch to which I allude, was discussed in Kentucky. No one was rash enough to propose or think of immediate abolition. No one was rash enough to propose or think of throwing loose upon the community, ignorant and unprepared, the untutored slaves of the State. Many thought, and I amongst them, that as each of the slave States had a right exclusively to judge for itself in respect to the institution of domestic slavery, the proportion of slaves compared with the white population in that State, at that time, was so inconsiderable that a system of gradual emancipation might have been safely adopted without any hazard to the security and interests of the Commonwealth. And I will think that the question of such emancipation in the farming States is one whose solution depends upon the relative numbers of the two races in any given State. If I had been a citizen of the State of Pennsylvania, when Franklin's plan was adopted, I should have voted for it, because by no possibility could the black race ever acquire the ascendancy in that State. But if I had been then, or were now, a citizen of any of the planting States—the Southern or Southwestern States—I should have opposed, and would continue to oppose, any scheme whatever of emancipation, gradual or immediate, because of the danger of an ultimate ascendancy of the black race, or of a civil contest which might terminate in the extinction of one race or the other.

The proposition in Kentucky for a gradual emancipation did not prevail, but it was sustained by a large and respectable minority. That minority had increased, and was increasing, until the abolitionists commenced their operations. The effect has been to dissipate all prospects whatever, for the present, of any scheme of gradual or other emancipation. The People of that State have become shocked and alarmed by these abolition movements, and the number who would now favor a system even of gradual emancipation is probably less than it was in the years 1798–'9. At the session of the Legislature held in 1837–'8, the question of calling a convention was submitted to the consideration of the People by a law passed in conformity with the Constitution of the State. Many motives existed for the passage of the law, and among them that of emancipation had its influence.—When the question was passed upon by the People at their last annual election, only about one-fourth of the whole voters of the State supported a call of a convention. The apprehension of the danger of abolition was the leading consideration amongst the People for opposing the call. But for that, but for the agitation of the question of abolition in States whose population had no right, in the opinion of the People of Kentucky, to interfere in the matter, the vote for a convention would have been much larger, if it had not been carried. I felt myself constrained to take immediate, bold, and decided ground against it.

Prior to the agitation of this subject of abolition, there was a progressive melioration in the condition of slaves throughout all the slave States. In some of them, schools of instruction were opened by humane and religious persons. These are all now checked; and a spirit of insubordination having shown itself in some localities, traceable, it is believed, to abolition movements and exertions, the legislative authority has found it expedient to infuse fresh vigor into the police, and laws which regulate the conduct of the slaves.

And now, Mr. President, if it were possible to overcome the insurmountable obstacles which lie in the way of immediate abolition, let us briefly contemplate some of the consequences which would inevitably ensue. One of these has been occasionally alluded to in the progress of these remarks.—It is the struggle which would instantaneously arise between the two races in most of the Southern and Southwestern States. And what a dreadful struggle would it not be! Embittered by all the recollections of the past, by the unconquerable prejudices which would prevail between the two races, and stimulated by all the hopes and fears of the future, it would be a contest in which the extermination of the blacks, or their ascendancy over the whites, would be the sole alternative.—Prior to the conclusion, or during the progress of such a contest, vast numbers, probably, of the black race would migrate into the free States; and what effect would such a migration have upon the laboring classes in those States!

Now the distribution of labor in the United States is geographical; the free laborers occupying one side of the line, and the slave laborers the other; each class pursuing its own avocations almost altogether unmixed with the other. But, on the supposition of immediate abolition, the black class, migrating into the free States, would enter into competition with the white class, diminishing the wages of their labor and augmenting the hardships of their condition.

This is not all. The abolitionists strenuously oppose all separation of the two races. I confess to you, sir, that I have seen with regret, grief, and astonishment, their resolute opposition to the project of colonization. No scheme was ever presented to the acceptance of man, which, whether it be entirely practicable or not, is characterized by more unmixed humanity and benevolence than that of transporting, with their own consent, the free people of color in the United States to the land of their ancestors. It has the powerful recommendation that whatever it does is good, and if it effects nothing, it inflicts no one evil or mischief upon any portion of our society. There is no necessary hostility between the objects of colonization and abolition. Colonization deals only with the free man of color; and that with his own free, voluntary consent. It has nothing to do with slavery. It disturbs no man's property, seeks to impair no power in the slave States, nor to attribute any to the General Government. All its action and all its ways and means are voluntary, depending upon the blessings of Providence, which hitherto has graciously smiled upon it. And yet, beneficent and harmless as colonization is, no portion of the People of the United States denounces it with so much persevering zeal and such unmixed bitterness as do the abolitionists.

They put themselves in direct opposition to any separation whatever between the two races. They would keep them forever pent up together within the same limits, perpetuating their animosities, and constantly endangering the peace of the community. They proclaim, indeed, that color is nothing; that the organic and characteristic differences between the two races ought to be entirely overlooked and disregarded. And, elevating themselves to a sublime, but impracticable philosophy, they would teach us to eradicate all the repugnances of our nature, and to take to our bosoms and our boards the black man as we do the white, on the same footing of equal social condition. Do they not perceive that in thus confounding all the distinctions which God himself has made, they arraign the goodness of Providence itself? It has been His divine pleasure to make the black man black and the white man white, and to distinguish them by other repulsive constitutional differences. It is not necessary for me to maintain, nor shall I endeavor to prove, that it was any part of His divine intention that the one race should be held in perpetual bondage by the other; but this I will say, that those whom He has created different, and has declared, by their physical structure and color, ought to be kept asunder, should not be brought together by any process whatever of unnatural amalgamation.

But if the dangers of the civil contest which I have supposed could be avoided, separation or amalgamation is the only peaceful alternative, if it were possible to effectuate the project of abolition. The abolitionists oppose all colonization, and it irresistibly follows, whatever they may protest or declare, that they are in favor of amalgamation. And who are to bring about this amalgamation? I have heard of none of these ultra abolitionists furnishing in their own families or persons examples of intermarriage. Who is to begin it? Is it their purpose not only to create a pinching competition between black labor and white labor, but do they intend also to contaminate the industrious and laborious classes of society at the North by a revolting admixture of the black element?

It is frequently asked, What is to become of the African race among us? Are they forever to remain in bondage? That question was asked more than half a century ago. It has been answered by fifty years of prosperity but little chequered from this cause. It will be repeated fifty or a hundred years hence. The true answer is, that the same Providence who has hitherto guided and governed us, and averted all serious evils from the existing relation between the two races, will guide and govern our posterity. Sufficient to the day is the evil thereof. We have hitherto, with that blessing, taken care of ourselves. Posterity will find the means of its own preservation and prosperity. It is only in the most direful event that can befal this People that this great interest, and all other of our greatest interests, would be put in jeopardy. Although in particular districts the black population is gaining upon the white, it only constitutes one-fifth of the whole population of the United States. And, taking the aggregates of the two races, the European is constantly, though slowly, gaining upon the African portion. This fact is demonstrated by the periodical returns of our population.—Let us cease, then, to indulge in gloomy forebodings about the impenetrable future. But, if we may attempt to lift the veil, and contemplate what lies beyond it, I, too, have ventured on a speculative theory, with which I will not now trouble you, but which has been published to the world.—According to that, in the progress of time, some one hundred and fifty or two hundred years hence, but few vestiges of the black race will remain among our posterity.

Mr. President, at the period of the formation of our Constitution, and afterwards, our patriotic ancestors apprehended danger to the Union from two causes. One was, the Alleghany Mountains, dividing the waters which flow into the Atlantic Ocean from those which found their outlet in the Gulf of Mexico. They seemed to present a natural separation. That danger has vanished before the noble achievements of the spirit of internal improvement, and the immortal genius of Fulton. And now, nowhere is found a more loyal attachment to the Union than among those very Western people, who, it was apprehended, would be the first to burst its ties.

The other cause, domestic slavery, happily the sole remaining cause which is likely to disturb our harmony, continues to exist. It was this which created the greatest obstacle and the most anxious solicitude in the deliberations of the Convention that adopted the general Constitution. And it is this subject that has ever been regarded with the deepest anxiety by all who are sincerely desirous of the permanency of our Union. The Father of his Country, in his last affecting and solemn appeal to his fellow-citizens, deprecated, as a most calamitous event, the geographical divisions which it might produce. The Convention wisely left to the several States the power over the institution of slavery, as a power not necessary to the plan of union which it devised, and as one with which the General Government could not be invested without planting the seeds of certain destruction. There let it remain undisturbed by any unhallowed hand.

Sir, I am not in the habit of speaking lightly of the possibility of dissolving this happy Union. The Senate knows that I have deprecated allusions, on ordinary occasions, to that direful event. The country will testify that, if there be anything in the history of my public career worthy of recollection, it is the truth and sincerity of my ardent devotion to its lasting preservation. But we should be false in our allegiance to it, if we did not discriminate between the imaginary and real dangers by which it may be assailed. Abolition should no longer be regarded as an imaginary danger. The abolitionists, let me suppose, succeed in their present aim of uniting the inhabitants of the free States as one man, against the inhabitants of the slave States. Union on the one side will beget union on the other. And this process of reciprocal consolidation will be attended with all the violent prejudices, embittered passions, and implacable animosities which ever degraded or deformed human nature. A virtual dissolution of the Union will have taken place, whilst the forms of its existence remain. The most valuable element of union, mutual kindness, the feelings of sympathy, the fraternal bonds, which now happily unite us, will have been extinguished forever. One section will stand in menacing and hostile array against the other. The collision of opinion will be quickly followed by the clash of arms. I will not attempt to describe scenes which now happily lie concealed from our view. Abolitionists themselves would shrink back in dismay and horror at the contemplation of desolated fields, conflagrated cities, murdered inhabitants, and the overthrow of the fairest fabric of human government that ever rose to animate the hopes of civilized man. Nor should these abolitionists flatter themselves that, if they can succeed in their object of uniting the people of the free States, they will enter the contest with a numerical superiority that must ensure victory. All history and experience prove the hazard and uncertainty of war. And we are admonished by Holy Writ that the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong. But if they were to conquer, whom would they injure? A foreign foe—one who had insulted our flag, invaded our shores, and laid our country waste? No, sir; no, sir. It would be a conquest without laurels, without glory—a self, a suicidal conquest—a conquest of brothers over brothers, achieved by one over another portion of the descendants of common ancestors, who, nobly pledging their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor, had fought and bled, side by side, in many a hard battle on land and ocean, severed our country from the British Crown, and established our national independence.

The inhabitants of the slave States are sometimes accused by their Northern brethren with displaying too much rashness and sensibility to the operations and proceedings of abolitionists. But, before they can be rightly judged, there should be a reversal of condition. Let one suppose that the people of the slave States were to form societies, subsidize presses, make large pecuniary contributions, send forth numerous missionaries throughout all their own borders, and enter into machinations to burn the beautiful capitals, destroy the productive manufactories, and sink in the ocean the gallant ships of the Northern States. Would these incendiary proceedings be regarded as neighborly and friendly, and consistent with the fraternal sentiments which should ever be cherished by one portion of the Union towards another? Would they excite no emotion? Occasion no manifestations of dissatisfaction, nor lead to any acts of retaliatory violence? But the supposed case falls far short of the actual one in a most essential circumstance. In no contingency could these capitals, manufactories, and ships rise in rebellion and massacre inhabitants of the Northern States.

I am, Mr. President, no friend of slavery. The Searcher of all Hearts knows that every pulsation of mine beats high and strong in the cause of civil liberty. Wherever it is safe and practicable, I desire to see every portion of the human family in the enjoyment of it. But I prefer the liberty of my own country to that of any other people; and the liberty of my own race to that of any other race. The liberty of the descendants of Africa in the United States is incompatible with the safety and liberty of the European descendants.—Their slavery forms an exception—an exception resulting from a stern and inexorable necessity—to the general liberty in the United States. We did not originate, nor are we responsible for, this necessity. Their liberty, if it were possible, could only be established by violating the incontestable powers of the States, and subverting the Union. And beneath the ruins of the Union would be buried, sooner or later, the liberty of both races.

But, if one dark spot exists on our political horizon, is it not obscured by the bright and effulgent and cheering light that beams all around us? Was ever a People before so blessed as we are, if true to ourselves? Did ever any other nation contain within its bosom so many elements of prosperity, of greatness, and of glory? Our only real danger lies ahead, conspicuous, elevated, and visible. It was clearly discerned at the commencement, and distinctly seen throughout our whole career. Shall we wantonly run upon it, and destroy all the glorious anticipations of the high destiny that awaits us? I beseech the abolitionists themselves solemnly to pause in their mad and fatal course. Amost the infinite variety of objects of humanity and benevolence which invite the employment of their energies, let them select some one more harmless, that does not threaten to deluge our country in blood. I call upon that small portion of the clergy, which has lent itself to these wild and ruinous schemes, not to forget the holy nature of the Divine mission of the Founder of our Religion, and to profit by His peaceful examples. I entreat that portion of my countrywomen who have given their countenance to abolition to remember that they are ever most loved and honored when moving in their own appropriate and delightful sphere; and to reflect that the ink which they shed in subscribing with their fair hands abolition petitions, may prove but the prelude to the shedding of the blood of their brethren. I adjure all the inhabitants of the free States to rebuke and discountenance, by their opinion and their example, measures which must inevitably lead to the most calamitous consequences. And let us all, as countrymen, as friends, as brothers, cherish in unfading memory the motto which bore our ancestors triumphantly through all the trials of the Revolution, as, if adhered to, it will conduct their posterity through all that may, in the dispensation of Providence, be reserved for them.

The Postmaster General, in reply to a solution of the House, says that no fa in addition to the revenues of the Departm will be necessary to continue during present year the mail facilities in the pres establishment. He thinks the retrenchmen which have been made, and the increas means of the department, will enable it only to maintain the present service, but al to put in operation, without embarrassm the new routes established at the last sessi of Congress. The retrenchments of service during the year ending 30th J last, amounted to $294,680 21, after dedu ing all extensions of service, and the trenchment since, to $213,100 25, maki in all $507,780 44 per annum. Of this $343,068 is produced by retrenchment express mails.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Feb. 9, 1839.

Capture of Indians.—One Indian man, captured by scout under Capt. W ington, 8 warriors and 10 women un command of Captain Winder and L. Beal, 2d dragoons. They passed down river to Garey's Ferry yesterday; th were taken near Apopka. The comma is on a fresh trail.

The Nashville Banner of Wednesday say "Expresident Jackson is in town this we attending the trial of three of his negroe charged with killing a negro man belongi to Stokely Donelson, Esq. We saw the E President at the Court House, yesterda very busy in giving directions to his cou sel, in his own emphatic manner. He look as well as he did five years ago."

The Senate of Illinois on the 27th Jan ary passed the resolutions sent from t House of Representatives a few days befo instructing the Senators and requesting t Representatives of that State in Congre to vote against the sub-Treasury. T votes stood, 22 to 16.

Steam Power in the U. States.—A la report to Congress makes the whole numbe of engines 3,010, of which 800 are in steam boats, 350 in locomotives, and the resid in manufactures.

The number of hogs slaughtered in Cin cinnati this year, is variously estimated from 138,980 to 194,000. We should think that the people of Cincinnati would be ashamed to look a hog in the face.

The hogs thus slaughtered, if placed file, allowing four feet to each animal, wou extend a hundred and forty-seven miles.

Fires in New York.—The total numbe of fires which occurred in the city of Ne York from the 1st January, 1838, to th 31st of December, in the same year, wa one hundred and fifty four, causing a lo by the destruction of the buildings, of $33 671, and of property by fire and water, $359,943, making a total of $693,614.

Commodore Elliott.—The Washingto correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquire says: "A few days ago, he received the cut direct at the hands of Commodore Porter. He met that veteran at the Rail Road Depot, and offered him his hand. The veteran withdrew his, and said, "I do not know you, sir; I cannot recognize such a man as you are, till you are purged of the charges which the Navy prefers against you, and which you seek to evade."

I would rather be a comfortable and easy office-holder, than a hungry lean office seeker. I that the former far before the latter.—*Dr. Duncan.*

The Dr. is certainly a man of taste, and no one will presume to question the sincerity of his expressed preference. We do not know that the Dr. was ever an office-holder, but we should judge from his great sleekness that he had tasted of the nourishing food of office. He is as fat and greasy as one of his own Cincinnati Porkers—and we doubt not that his eloquence in the Legislative halls is as moving as that which is *squealed* out by the aforesaid porker when he is about to be dragged to the slaughter.

Petersburg Intelligencer.

A young lady attending boarding school at Albany suddenly expired a few days since while performing on a piano forte. The last note of the melody had scarcely ceased vibrating when her spirit fled.

THE miraculous cures effected by the *Matchless Sanative*, we find has convinced even the most bitter opposers of the doctrine that the Medicine is indeed of more value to mankind than the vast mines of Austria, or even the united treasures of our globe. 33tf

---

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—FEBRUARY 20.

Brandy, peach,	$1	Molasses,	36 a 40
Ditto, apple,	80	Nails, cut,	7½
Bacon,	11 a 12	Sugar, brown,	8 a 12
Beeswax,	25	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	14 a 14½	Salt,	85 a 90
Cotton Yarn,	20 a 30	Sack,	$2 50 a $2 75
Corn,	$1	Tobacco, leaf,	8 a 10
Candles, F. F.	18 a 20	Cotton Bagging,	16a 20
Flaxseed,	$1 30 a $1 40	Bale Rope,	8 a 12½
Flour,	$6½ a 7½	Wheat,	$1 35 a $1 40
Feathers,	45	Whiskey,	60
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	25 a 30

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 9 Schr Susan, from St. Johns.
12. Caroline, from Guadaloupe.
Ranson, from Barbadoes.
George, from Boston.
Splendid, from Charleston.
John, from do.
Brig Hannah, from St. Croix.
13. Schr Butler, from Porto Rico.
14. Merchant, from New York.
Carlow, from Matanzas.
Regulus, from New York.
Steamer Henrietta, and Boat Diligence, from Fayetteville.
Schr Echo, from Matanzas.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 9. Schr Gil Blas, for Charleston.
Bahama, for New York.
11. Triumph, for Charleston.
12. Augusta Lord, for do.
13. John Wilson, for Baltimore.
Chas. E. Thorn, for New York.
Uncas, for Charleston.
16. Brig Belle, for New York.
Boat Messenger, for Fayetteville.
Diligence, for do.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 20, 1839.

Cotton.—Sales here at 14 to 14½ cents, rise of one cent. The news by the Hibernia, received this morning, does not appear to have had any injurious effect on our market, as sales have been made to-day at the above rates.

At Augusta, 14½ to 16. At New York the news from Liverpool had caused a rise of ⅛ to ¼ cent. Sales 14½ to 18½ cents. At Charleston, sales of the week 6,737 bales, at 13 to 17 cents.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.

"This has been an extraordinary day in the Cotton market. Yesterday the subject of the melancholy losses seemed to occupy all attention, but to-day the feeling has subsided, and the cotton dealers have been most active. Upwards of forty-five hundred bales have been sold at an advance of ¼ of a cent on yesterday's rates, which is the largest day's work done in ten years. Most of the holders now decline selling. The arrival of the Great Western is now looked for, by all those interested in cotton, with great anxiety.—Large orders have been sent on from here to the South for the purchase of cotton.

Flour.—The advices from Liverpool have not influenced our market, but have caused it to be dull. At few sales at $9 for common brands.—*Express.*

The subsequent arrival of the Hibernia produced a calm in the New York market. Holders were not willing to submit to a decline, and purchasers would not give prices.

The contemplated revival of the Administration paper in this place, affords a fit occasion for urging on the Whigs of North Carolina the propriety of exerting their influence to extend the circulation of the whig papers, that, by disseminating correct information among the people, we may *keep down* a party which is about to make unparalleled efforts to regain the ascendancy of which their own corruption and misrule have deprived them. The evidences that we shall have an arduous struggle to maintain, are thickening around us, not the most insignificant of which is the one we have alluded to above. Let every whig bear in mind, that upon our success at the next August election, *may* depend the election of President, if there should happen to be more than two candidates; and that that election will exercise an important, perhaps a controlling influence, upon the Legislative election of 1840, and thus perhaps decide whether we are to have two whig or two Van Buren Senators in Congress. Let him not forget the evils brought upon the country by the party which has ruled us for the last ten years,—the proscription for opinion's sake—the establishment of the odious principle that the offices of the country may be used as rewards for *party* services, regardless of honesty or capacity—the consequent overthrow of all moral restraint, and the peculation of scores of swindlers, who have robbed the people of millions of the public treasure. Let him keep constantly in view these corruptions,—the enormous and extravagant expenditures which, from 13 millions ten years ago, have swelled to 39 millions now,—the defiance of all law which has marked the course of the party in power,—and then answer to his own conscience whether he will sit idly by in a contest of such importance as that now impending.

There are few better modes of sustaining one's principles, than by circulating newspapers which advocate them. We call upon our whig friends, therefore, to exert themselves, in that way. Perhaps there is scarcely one of our readers who might not, by a little exertion, procure another good Subscriber to a whig paper, (we are almost indifferent whether it be to our own or some other.) To enable each one to make the effort, we intend in a few days to forward a subscription list to our subscribers generally in this State.

We have a supply of new type at hand, with which we hope to improve the appearance of the Observer.

Mr. Clay's Speech.—We could not give our readers a more acceptable treat than the manly and statesman-like speech of Mr. Clay, on Abolition, which we publish entire in this paper. It is a complete refutation of all the vile slanders with which the Van Buren papers have teemed for months past. The Globe is endeavoring to break the force of the blow, by pretending that Mr. Clay has been forced to change his opinions for the sake of popularity. This is a likely story. A slaveholder for forty years past, Mr. Clay had no reason to change his opinions on this subject. It was Mr. Van Buren who found it necessary to change his opinions, *if he has* changed them.

Of course we need not ask our readers to read this speech. It is the subject of unbounded commendation all over the country.

We take pleasure in laying before our readers the following Communication from a gentlemen, who, though no longer a resident of this his native State, has always exhibited a deep interest in her welfare. He is a resident of a State, than which none in the Union has derived more important advantages from Internal Improvements; and what he says may be regarded as the result of his own observation and experience.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MR. HALE:—I learn from a late number of the Fayetteville Observer, that another and perhaps a final effort is about to be made to obtain subscriptions to the Stock of the Fayetteville and Yadkin Rail Road, and I presume that a few suggestions on the subject will not be unacceptable from a distant subscriber, who has long seen with mortification the retrogression of his native State. There is one consideration which ought to arouse *State pride* in aid of this road—*all the purposes and tendencies are entirely North Carolinian.* Now whatever may be the profits or usefulness of the other Rail Roads now built or in progress—viz: the Wilmington, Halifax, and Portsmouth—the Raleigh, Gaston, and Petersburg—but particularly the Raleigh and Columbia,—there is the tendency common to all of them, to disperse the East from the West, and to compete, what was too much the case before, the dispersion of the commerce, interests and sympathies of the people of North Carolina. There is less intercourse and commerce between the people of the Newbern and Edenton Districts and those of the Western section of North Carolina, than there is between the Citizens of New York and the subjects of Montreal and Quebec, and the amputation effected by the above mentioned Rail Roads is likely to perpetuate the alienation. I forbear, however, to pursue this topic, and turn to the examination of the claims of the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road, to the attention of the people of that portion of the State.

There is more or less encouragement to be derived from every circumstance connected with the work. We are on the eve of an auspicious season. The tranquil and healthy condition of the finances of the country, and the high prices of the staples of North Carolina, are particularly favourable.

With the numerous examples of Rail Roads in this Country, there need be no waste of means or misapplication of labour. The Commerce which is to support this Road is not to be created by it, for it is only dormant and pent-up, and waiting for a channel. But an invariable result of reduced expenses in travelling is to increase the number of travellers, and every Rail Road in the country has produced this effect. The low rates of transportation, too, besides increasing the consumption of bulky articles in the interior, actually gives value to certain kinds of produce of the country, (which cannot bear the charges for wagoning,) by transferring them quickly and cheaply to a market. In short, if the main stem of the Road is only finished, the good effects will be so obvious, that branch roads will soon be called for, until the fertile West is filled with its ramifications. The owners of Lots in Fayetteville and Wilmington, and the Planters along the route, ought not to hesitate about subscribing, for the Road will immediately double their lands in value. No country in the world is better adapted to Rail Road improvements than North Carolina.

If the *Roads are economically* constructed, the stockholders will undoubtedly receive adequate profits, but they *cannot fail* to infuse life and vigor into the languishing towns, and stimulate the sleeping energies of the Country.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

☞"CLARENDON" in our next. The author has delayed it to make its statistics more complete.

Virginia Senatorial Election.—Friday last was the day fixed for the election of Senator for six years to succeed Mr. Rives, whose term of service will expire on the 4th of March next. When the House met on that day, Messrs. Rives, (Con.) Tyler, (Whig,) and Judge John Y. Mason (Van) were nominated, and the whole day consumed in discussing their respective merits. We have not since heard from Richmond, and at that time the result was involved in the utmost doubt.

P. S. We learn from a gentleman who left Richmond on Sunday, that three ballottings took place on Saturday, varying but little in their results. On the third, Mr. Tyler received 70 votes, Mr. Rives 32, and Mr. Mason 68. It was the general impression that Mr. Rives would be elected on Monday, by the Whigs and Conservatives.

Michigan.—Ten ballotings have taken place for Senator *vice* Mr. Lyon, without success. Porter (Whig) 20, all others 30.

Mississippi Senator.—*A good Whig!*—On the morning after our last paper was issued, we received an Express letter from a friend at Vicksburg, containing the gratifying intelligence, that John Henderson, Esq. a Whig, has been elected to the Senate of the United States for six years from the 4th of March ensuing, by the following vote:—

Henderson,		59
J. H Williams,	91	
Scattering	35	
	—	54
Majority,		5

Mr. Williams, who had been previously appointed by the Governor, to fill Mr. Trotter's place till the 4th of March, was elected for that term, by a vote of 60 to 52. The Whigs did not care to supersede him, as his term is so short.

Our correspondent indulges the warmest expressions of pleasure at this result, and adds:—

"The Whig Convention which is now assembled at Jackson, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the approaching election, is very large, numbering over 200 delegates, and nearly every County in the State represented. The best feelings pervade our ranks, and we are eager for the fight. A resolution has been adopted by the Convention appointing delegates to the National Convention, and instructing them to vote for Henry Clay for President, and John Tyler for Vice President. Again I say all hail Mississippi."

Burglaries.—Two cases of house-breaking have occurred in this town within a week past. The patrol should be on the watch, as the perpetrators have not been detected.

N. C. Coal.—We were shown, a few days ago, a box of Coal from a mine on the lands of Evander McIver, in Moore county, about 40 miles from this place. It is said to be of good quality, by those who are competent to judge.

From Europe.—Important.—The ship Cambridge, at New York, brings Liverpool papers to the 10th ult. containing the particulars of one of the most disastrous hurricanes ever experienced in England. Three of the splendid New York Packet ships were wrecked—the Oxford, St. Andrew, and Pennsylvania. The Oxford had just arrived at Liverpool, with a valuable cargo, and the two others were outward bound, with rich cargoes of spring goods on board for New York, nearly all of which were lost. Of the Pennsylvania, the captain, 9 of the crew and 4 passengers, perished. The emigrant ship Lockwood, for New York, was also lost, and 53 of the passengers and crew perished in her. Many other vessels were damaged and lost; a vast number of houses in Liverpool were blown down or unroofed, and about 20 persons had been ascertained as killed by the fall of houses, timber, &c. It is supposed that the casualties at sea have been great. It is estimated that the goods on board the Pennsylvania were worth $1,500,000.

The cotton market.—The sales of cotton for the week ending Dec. 29, were 70,320 bales, at a rise of ⅛ to ¾d. From that date to the 3d Jan. the demand fell off, and prices receded ⅛ to ¼d., but holders refused to sell at a reduction, and they again rose to the highest price. The sales of the week ending Jan. 9, were 35,000 bags. Uplands are quoted at 7 to 9d. The stock on hand, at Liverpool, Jan. 1, was 243,070 bales, against 170,400, at same time last year.

Flour was as before, and Tobacco higher.

The Earl of Norbury was assassinated on the 4th Jan. at his residence in Ireland.

The Great Western was to sail on the 28th, and may now be daily expected.

No political news.

Five days Later.—The Hibernia brings papers to Jan. 17. Cotton had declined from ¼ to ½d per lb. and the sales not large. Flour also was a little lower. No political news.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, the most interesting debate, since Mr. Clay's great Speech, has been on the bill to prevent the interference of certain federal officers in elections. Mr. Crittenden, Mr. Rives and Mr. Preston have spoken in favor of the bill, and against the Report made by Mr. Wall, and were replied to by Mr. Wall, Mr. Strange, Mr. Buchanan, and Mr. Roane. The latter assailed the political course of his colleague, Mr. Rives, who replied, at length. The debate is not concluded.

MR. Morris, the Van Buren Senator from Ohio, has introduced a string of resolutions in favor of abolition, in the District and Territories, and of a removal of the seat of government from Washington to some free State, &c. &c. Mr. M. took occasion to let off a long speech on the subject, intended to do away the effect of Mr. Clay's speech. Alluding to that speech he said, "The events of yesterday ought to be written in characters of fire; they were written indelibly on his mind."

In the House, a bill has been introduced to provide for taking the 6th Census of the United States.

Mr. Bell has introduced resolutions to do away with the government monopoly of the Mails, and to leave any individual at liberty to establish mails, &c.

Mr. Cambreleng has laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, stating that he could not meet the demands upon the Treasury unless again authorized to issue Treasury notes.

The Investigating Committee has returned to Washington, and is now continuing its inquiries in the Treasury Department. Nothing to be relied on has transpired respecting its discoveries at New York.

Mr. Cambreleng, a few days ago, asked a suspension of the rules, which was refused, to enable him to present a memorial of the Collector of New York, complaining of the action of the committee.

Public report is loud in celebrating the masterly eloquence with which the Senate has been for several days past instructed and delighted, on the subject of the new doctrine assumed by the Administration party, that it is the right and duty of office-holders to interfere in elections—in other words, asserting the right of the Administration "to bring the patronage of the Government in conflict with the freedom of elections."—*Nat. Int.*

Senator Strange.—The last Standard contains what purports to be a quotation from a recent speech of Mr. Strange, on the resolutions relative to the Mint, which calls for a few remarks from us. The Intelligencer's report of that speech represented Judge Strange as complaining that a garbled statement of the proceedings on the previous occasion of his presenting what are called the Instruction resolutions, "had been put forth in one of the papers of that city, and that in this form it went to the Legislature and was distributed throughout the State." The Standard's extract, probably copied from the Globe, says that "a garbled statement of the debate was immediately sent out, in one of the papers of this city, in advance of the true statement, containing the answers of his colleague and himself; and no doubt the intended effect was produced before the contradiction could overtake the misrepresentation, *which was published in every Whig paper in the State.*"

We presume that Judge Strange has been misrepresented here. As he has an opportunity of seeing the Observer regularly at Washington, he could not have been ignorant that this paper at least published his and Mr. Brown's speeches at length, and what is more, published them earlier than any paper in the State, Whig or Tory. Doubtless the reason the other Whig papers did not take the same course, was, that they do not see the Globe, in which the speeches of Messrs. Brown and Strange were published at length. *We* took some pains to procure a copy of that paper, before we knew that Judge Strange had complained of injustice being done him, and copied Messrs. Brown and Strange's speeches from that paper, and Mr. Clay's from the Intelligencer. Our motives were, anxiety to give our readers the fullest account of a matter in which they were deeply interested, and to do justice to all parties. It was our original intention to have given even the replies of Messrs. Brown and Strange to Mr. Clay, filled as they were with personal crimination of Mr. Clay, but we found that our columns would not contain them. In truth they were not at all essential to the placing of the course of our Senators in its true light before their constituents. With this statement, we cannot believe that Judge Strange said in his place in the Senate that "a garbled statement was published in every Whig paper in the State," because such is not the fact, as we have shown.

One word as to the aforesaid "garbled statement." The Reporter for the Intelligencer, in which it is said to have appeared, denies that it was a garbled statement, but admits that it was a *summary*, though *true* and *faithful* report. Now the Globe pursued exactly the same course towards Mr. Clay that the Intelligencer did towards our Senators. It abridged Mr. Clay's few remarks, whilst it gave those of the others in full. If the one paper "garbled" the statement, did not the other likewise? And yet Mr. Strange does not complain of the Globe, nor does Mr. Clay. The Standard, too, copied from the Globe, and thus "garbled" Mr. Clay's speech, and yet complains of the Whig papers. *We* claim to have pursued a fair course on the occasion, by copying the best report of the speeches on both sides,

---

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

This body met on Saturday last, and unanimously confirmed the following nominations of the Governor:

Literary Board—Charles Manly, William A. Blount and David W Stone, Esquires

Board of Internal Improvement—Col. Cadwallader Jones and Charles P. Mallett, Esq

Raleigh Register.

Writing School.—We have some remarkable specimens of improvement in writing under Mr. Goodwane's system. See his advertisement.

Mr. C. Shepard's District.—The Whigs of Craven are going to work with a noble spirit to right themselves under the misrepresentation of Mr. Charles Shepard. He was elected by the Whigs, but somehow or other he has been induced, since he went to Washington, to attach himself to the Administration. Those who elected him are consequently about to test their ability to elect *another*. The last Spectator informs us that a meeting was held in Newbern on the 12th inst. which was attended by from two to three hundred citizens,—the largest political meeting ever held in that place,—by which it was unanimously resolved to have a District Convention at Kinston, on the first Monday in April, to select a Whig candidate in opposition to Mr. Shepard. Eight Delegates were appointed to represent Craven. We hope the other counties will follow this good example.

"I take the Responsibility."—This celebrated expression of Gen. Jackson has served as a license to many of the subordinate officers of government, to do what seemed to them good, according to their understandings of what the law is, or ought to be. It was the foundation of a kind of Lynch law code, which has extensively insinuated itself into other places than Vicksburg, and has dispensed a summary kind of justice to others than gamblers. The latest instance of its exercise, is the payment of $800 to Samuel Lewis, a Clerk in the War Department, for services of his son, then a boy, as a *volunteer* clerk in the Pension office, as long ago as 1818. The claim was first refused at the War office, then carried before the House in 1823, rejected there; again presented in 1825, and again rejected; presented once more in 1830, and once more rejected. It was next carried to the Senate in 1831, and there failed. Then tried in the House again in 1833, and refused. But Monsieur Tonson is not so easily gotten rid of. He knocks again at the door of the Senate; and is once more informed that "no Monsieur Tonson liveth there." Finally, an appeal is made to the present Secretary of War, who, in 1837, "takes the responsibility," and pays the $800, notwithstanding these repeated refusals of Congress to listen to such a trumped-up claim. This is the way the people's money goes. And when a resolution is unanimously reported by the Committee on the Expenditures of that Department, to require the money to be refunded, or suit to be brought, the House is gravely told that "it would cost more than it would come to!" "Better let it be," as a Senator in Congress said about a defaulter, who had great political influence, and whom it was therefore not *expedient* to remove or punish, for fear of the loss of his aid in elections.

The Atherton Humbug.—The people of the South have been persuaded that their rights were amply protected by the resolutions introduced in the House by Mr. Atherton from New Hampshire, which, it will be recollected, were concocted by a caucus of the Van Buren members of both Houses. Under these resolutions, however, resolutions of the most insulting kind are daily introduced in the House and declared by the Speaker to be RECEIVED, a thing which never happened before.

The Standard makes an effort to fix a charge of extravagance on the Whig party, because of the large public debt of New York and Pennsylvania. Now it has been the uniform policy of all parties in both States for near twenty years past to carry on their Internal Improvements, at whatever cost, and the debt thereby created is not the debt of a party, but of the States. At no time within the last ten years has the anti-administration party had the control of the Legislature of either State, except on some isolated question. How unfair, then, is it to charge that party with the extravagance, if such it be. But it is not extravagance. These States have been benefitted to far more than the cost of the improvements, great as that is. And if we are not mistaken, the income derived from the works is more than enough to pay the interest on the cost. Fortunately, there appears to have been no party in those States, on occasions where their interest and improvement have been at stake.

Virginia, too, is another example. The Whigs have scarcely ever had the ascendancy, and yet the State debt is five millions. Who created it?

We are one of those who see no evil in state or individual debt, when it is contracted wisely, and the debtor procures thereby property of equivalent or greater value. States may create a debt with at least as much propriety as individuals, on better terms, and often to much greater advantage.

Another Experiment.—The Secretary of the Treasury has "removed the deposites" of the Pension Agency at New York, from the Mechanic's Bank to the hands of a new Sub-Treasurer, Mr. John R. Livingston. M. L. is Naval Officer of the Post, and as by virtue of that office he has not the custody of any funds, it has probably been deemed expedient thus to put it in his power to "follow in the footsteps" of Swartwout and Price.

Santa Ana again President of Mexico!—Such is the surprising news brought us by a slip from the New Orleans Bulletin of the 11th inst. The intelligence was received at New Orleans by a vessel which left Vera Cruz on the 27th Jan., having sailed at the moment of the arrival of the news there by express. Its effect on the public had not been ascertained. We do not well understand how this could be, as Bustamente was last year regularly elected President, and there has been no recent election. If true, it does not hold out a very encouraging prospect of a peace between Mexico and France.

Horrid Murders.—At Tuscaloosa, a few days ago, in an affray, one man was killed and five wounded. At New York, on Wednesday night last, one man was killed and two supposed to be mortally wounded, by a party of young men, without any apparent provocation. A duel was fought in Louisiana, with bowie knives, and one of the parties killed. Nathaniel Eaton was shot by Littleberry Wilcox, at Halifax, N. C., on the 7th inst.

MARRIED,

In Johnson County, on Tuesday evening, the 12th inst. by the Rev. Allan McDougald, JOHN McLEAN, Esq. of this County, to Miss LOUENSA LEACH, daughter of the late John Leach, Esq of the former County.

In Moore County, on the 12th instant, by the Rev. C. McIver, Mr. ALEXANDER KELLY, to Miss SARAH McLEOD, eldest daughter of Jno. McLeod, deceased.

In Anson County, on the 24th ult. by the Rev. P. C Connelly, Mr. SAMUEL SMITH, to Miss JANE H. MEACHUM, eldest daughter of William S. Meachum, Esq

In Richmond County, on Thursday evening, 16th inst. Mr. JOHN YATES, to Miss ANN YATES, daughter of William Yates, all of that County.

Morus Multicaulis Cuttings.

THE SUBSCRIBER has from 100 to 200,000 Morus Multicaulis Cuttings for Sale—warranted genuine.

BENJAMIN ROBINSON.

Fayetteville, Feb. 19, 1839. 33 3w

Mulberry Trees for Sale.

A FEW trees and cuttings of the Alpine. Also, a few cuttings of the Multicaulis, if applied for soon. Inquire at this office.

February 19 33 3wi

Just received

AND for sale at the Drug Store opposite the Lafayette Hotel, the following articles.—

BALM OF COLUMBIA, for the Hair.
HAY'S LINIMENT, for the Piles
WHITING'S STRENGTHENING PLASTER.
Dr. SPOHN'S HEAD ACHE REMEDY.
INDELIBLE INK, for Marking.
BEAR'S OIL.
GRAY'S OINTMENT.
TRIPP'S SARSAPARILLA.

February 19, 1839. 33 3wpd

Timber & Lumber Agency.

THE Subscribers will attend to the sale of Timber, Lumber, Staves, and any other kind of Produce that may be entrusted to their care They have the use of a good pen where they can take care of Timber, and a Wharf where they can land Lumber and other Produce when desired They will spare no labour to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their business.

ALLEN & DUNHAM.

Wilmington, N. C, Feb. 9, 1839. 33f

Notice.

THE Subscriber, having qualified as Executrix to the last Will and Testament of John Morrison, late of Richmond County, deceased, at January Term of the County Court of Richmond County, 1839 notifies all persons indebted to the Estate of said deceased, to make immediate payment to her, and those having demands against the said Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, properly authenticated, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

SARAH MORRISON,
Executrix of John Morrison.

Near Laurel Hill, Richmond C'ty, N. C., February 9, 1839. 33 3tp.

PROPOSALS

For publishing in Fayetteville, N. C. a weekly Newspaper under the title of

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

THE Subscriber having this day purchased of the proprietors, the presses and types of the "North Carolina Journal," begs leave to announce to the public that he intends, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, to commence the weekly publication of a paper at this place under the above title.

Duly sensible of the importance of newspaper publications to the community at large, and of the corresponding responsibilities of editors, the editor of the "North Carolinian" only here promises its readers his industrious efforts and persevering application, to make the paper a useful channel of correct intelligence upon all subjects of public interest, falling within the range of his limited experience, observation and research.

The columns of the North Carolinian will be freely devoted to the hearty but temperate and candid support of the measures of the present administration of the general government, on the ground that the editor believes the principles on which they are founded to be the same which have always governed the great body of the Democratic Republicans of the country, as contradistinguished from the Federal or National Republicans, who mainly constitute and give character to the opposition party, or self styled Whigs

It shall be an object of paramount consideration in publishing this paper, to draw public attention to, and concentrate public opinion more zealously upon, the peculiar interests of North Carolina as an independent State, by often presenting to the reader's observation the State's most prominent claims to distinction and rank among her sister States, by anxiously co operating with every effort that shall be made for the full development of her vast and yet unemployed resources; and by every other fair means endeavoring to enkindle and keep alive a manly spirit of State pride, (too prone to be extinguished or kept cold by party bickerings about federal politics.)

As almost every man in the State is to a greater or less extent a planter, the editor will seek diligently to make his paper profitable to the agriculturist by frequent and copious extracts from approved books and periodicals, upon the subject of farming.

The periodical press has been of late so much enlarged in its circulation, and so much improved in the departments of literature and taste, that the editor would feel he did injustice to the consequently enlightened state of public opinion, feeling and intelligence, if he did not here promise earnestly to lend the aid of his humble capacity in the general diffusion of knowledge upon literary subjects, through the channel of his paper.

Should the partiality and kindness of the subscriber's friends enlarge the subscriptions so as to justify it, he will discontinue his practice as an attorney in the courts, and devote his time exclusively to his duties as an editor.

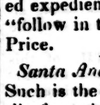
H. L. HOLMES.

Fayetteville, N. C., Feb. 1, 1839.

TERMS —$2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid at the end of six months; or $3 50 at the expiration of the year.

CITY HOTEL,

NEW YORK.



THE PUBLIC are informed that the above named spacious Establishment has recently undergone extensive alterations and repairs—a splendid new Dining Room has been erected, and new Parlors for gentlemen provided, which makes it now one of the most pleasant Hotels in the country. The Proprietors respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to this Establishment, and give the assurance, that if cleanliness, a good table, and attentive servants are claims to their favors, the City Hotel shall not be excelled.

The Wines and Liquors have been selected with great care, which, with a quantity of the old stock of the Messrs. Jennings & Willard, form a selection rarely equalled.

JOHN H. GARDNER,
E. PACKER.

New York, January, 1839. 33-6w

Mr. & Mrs. Barden's School,

At Kelvin, near Pittsborough, N. C.,

IS limited to 20 or 25 young Ladies, of whom 8 or 10 will be received into their family The terms are, for those who board in the family $80 per session. This charge includes board, tuition, &c. except Music and Drawing. Tuition for Day Scholars, $20 per session. Music $22 50. Use of Piano, $2 50. Drawing and Painting $10. The course of instruction includes all the branches usually taught in Female Academies.

The object in limiting the number of pupils is to give that particular attention to them which cannot be so well afforded when the number is large.

The present session will close on the 27th of April, and the next will commence on the 1st of June and close on the 27th of October Thus making the vacations fall in the months of May and November.

February 15, 1839. 33tf

The Salisbury Watchman and Raleigh Reg will insert the above three weeks

"Time is money"—*Dr. Franklin.*

The study of years reduced to hours.

To the Merchant, the Accountant, the Attorney and the man of Letters, as also last but not least, to the LADIES.

GOODWANE'S

Celebrated and unrivalled system of Mercantile

Writing

THIS system commences with a bold and dashing pen exercise by the action of the whole arm. Studied writing by the fore arm and hand adapted to letters, bills, orders, notes, sales, accounts, receipts, engrossing, and finished journal entry.

Academy now open near the Lafayette Hotel, to continue for THREE WEEKS.

Honored with the continued patronage of many thousands of the most distinguished of America's sons, her Heroes, Legislators, &c &c. Indeed in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore, it falls but little short of being universally adopted. In London, sanctioned by the approbation of the Royal Society of Arts and Sciences, the Society of School Masters, and other learned institutions in that Metropolis, together with those in the Irish and Scotch Capitols In fine it has become the standard, and generally adopted throughout Europe, while America,

Points out its worth with an impartial eye,
And lifts its labelled banners to the sky.

The most illegible, or cramped scrawl however defective it may be, will be reformed into a style at once bold, free, elegant, and expeditious, in from 5 to 10 Lessons, of one hour each, by WM GOODWANE President of the Systematic Writing Institutions of London, Dublin and Edinburg, Inventor and Patentee of the new Aderographic process for producing any style of Penmanship.

The terms are extremely moderate, and the most satisfactory improvement guaranteed, as no pupil will be allowed additional lessons free of expense. What can the advertiser add further to satisfy the public? He respectfully invites the attention of both ladies and gentlemen, who are anxious to become beautiful and finished writers to make immediate application.

The principle of making Elastic Spring P taught in one Lesson.

Pupils will be received at various hours during the day to suit their convenience.

Ladies' Class daily. They are taught quite a new style, and the only one now practised in the most fashionable circles throughout America and Europe

Gentlemen's Night Classes, 7, 8 and 9 o'clock

Remember improvement guaranteed

February 18. 33 1pd

$80 Reward.

BROKE JAIL, on Sunday night last, a Boy named ALFRED GOINGS, sometimes called Alfred Terry, who was under confinement as a State's prisoner; and three Negro men belonging to —— Smith, named DAN, TOM and JERRY, who were confined for safe keeping.

GOINGS is about 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, full round face, clothes very ragged

DAN is about 18 years old, very black, stout chunky built, about 5 feet 6 inches high, wore a flannel shirt and ragged clothes

TOM is between 30 and 40 years of age, light complected, stout built, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high.

JERRY is a small fellow, between 20 and 25 years of age, black, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a scar on the left side of his nose. Tom and Jerry were purchased by Neill Johnson, in Bladen County.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of all the above prisoners to the Jail in Fayetteville, or $50 for Goings, and $10 for each of the others.

ANGUS McDONALD, Jailer

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839. 33tf

To all whom it may concern:

TAKE NOTICE, that I have been arrested on a ca sa, issued at the instance of Alexander Plummer, and given bond for my appearance at the next Court to be held for the County of Cumberland, on the first Monday in March next, to avail myself of the Act of the General Assembly providing for the relief of Insolvent debtors, when and where you may attend and shew cause to the contrary if you think proper

JOHN ATKINSON.

Fayetteville, Feb 18, 1839 33 1wpd

Notice.

SOMETIME in October last, I had stolen from me, or have mislaid, sundry Notes and papers of value and importance to me, and I do hereby forewarn the makers of the same from paying them to any other person than myself, as I have not transferred my claim to any person:—One Note on Daniel McLean and Gabriel Utley for $80, dated about the 1st of July, 1838; one ditto on John Utley for $40, dated sometime in February, 1838; one ditto on ditto for $ 0, dated in May, 1838; one ditto on Merril Utley for $100, dated about the 10th of February, 1838; one ditto on Isaac Clegg for $100, dated 1st January, 1836; one ditto on Capt. James Womack for $28 80, dated sometime in January, 1835; one ditto on William Wisher for $19, dated in Fall of 1834; one ditto on William Wisher for $10, dated in the Winter of 1834; one ditto on ditto for $6, dated in December, 1834; one ditto on David Hughes for $5, dated in December, 1834; one ditto on Matthew Weeken for $44 44, due sometime in February, 1833; one ditto on John McIver for $28 85, due in January, 1838; one ditto on John McIver for $18 75; one ditto on Penny Chavis for $5, due January, 1838; one receipt on Henry Lightfoot for a note on Archibald Brown for $14 75; one note on Isaac Clegg for $100, due 1st January, 1838

ROBERT WATSON.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } Chatham County. }

This day came before me Robert Paucette one of the acting Justices of the Peace in and for said County, and made oath in due form of law that the above Notes have been either stolen or mislaid,

Sworn to and subscribed before me this the 13th day of February, 1839.

ROBERT WATSON

Test, R FAUCRTTE, J P [33-6w

Blanks for sale at this Office.

The PHŒNIX FACTORY

Is now in operation, and the CLOTH manufactured is for sale at the Store of

J. H. HOOPER.

January 1, 1839 — 26tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving their FALL AND WINTER STOCK, comprising a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery, &c.

ALSO, a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of—

10 HHDS SUGAR.
50 Bags Rio COFFEE.
200 pair Bright and Blue TRACES.
100 kegs NAILS, assorted.
12 casks prime CHEESE.
20 boxes Bunch & Bloom RAISINS.
Collins' & King's AXES, &c.

—ALSO—

100 cases SHOES and HATS,

Well worthy the attention of Country Merchants, are offered at Wholesale, by

NOTT & STARR.

October 31, 1838. — 17tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received his Purchases for the Fall and Winter Trade, comprising an Extensive and General Assortment of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Crockery, Glass & China-ware,

Together with a General Assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.

Also, a Large and General Assortment of

Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes, Boots and Slippers, Fur and Wool Hats, Fur and Seal Caps, &c. &c.

Also, all kinds of Foreign and Domestic LIQUORS, WINES, &c —all of which will be sold at LOW PRICES for Cash, Back Country Produce, or on short credit for approved Notes.

The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

G. B ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.

Fayetteville, October 23, 1838. — 16tf

Mill Stones.

THE Subscriber having recently opened a new Quarry of superior Grit, is prepared to furnish any number of Stones, either at the Quarry or at the Store of C J. Orrell, Fayetteville. The quality of the Moore County Stones is so well known as not to need description, and the Subscriber will warrant all Stones sold by him. If they should not prove to be good, another pair will be furnished without charge. The price is lower than heretofore.

Persons wishing to purchase, can apply in person, or by letter addressed to Carthage, Moore County, N. C., with description of the size wanted. JESSE SOWELL.

Moore County, May 1, 1838 — 91-1Y

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE Subscriber, having been satisfactorily engaged for more than three years in attending to a

BOARDING HOUSE,

Feels encouraged to say to the public, that her HOUSE and STABLES are well furnished for the reception and accommodation of those who may be pleased to call.

E SMITH.

Mrs. Smith is prepared to entertain Stage Passengers, should any think proper to call. Their Baggage shall be removed to and from the Stage Office free of charge.

☞ My Residence is on the corner of Gillespie street, the Lot formerly occupied by Mrs. Barge, convenient to the Market and near the State Bank.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1838. — 9 tf

LAMP OIL.

5 BARRELS Winter strained Sperm OIL.
Also, a handsome assortment of

Crockery and Glass Ware,

Just received and for sale by

COOK & CO.

December 4, 1838. — 22tf

13 HHDS. N. O. MOLASSES, now landing.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N B. They will warrant their Bells, and shoul any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. — 59tf.

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE Subscriber having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost despatch, and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O. JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, C. T. Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn *Fayetteville, N. C.* — 96-tf.

To Saw Mill Owners.

I WILL attend to the sale of Lumber in this place. Having been engaged in the business for six or eight years past, I am under the impression my acquaintance with this and foreign markets is such as to enable me to dispose of Lumber to the best advantage. Where Lumber is directed to be wharfed, the usual charge of Wharfage will be made. Fair advances made when wished.

O. G. PARSLEY.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1837. — 65tf.

Negroes wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. — 19tf.

TURNER & HUGHES'S North Carolina Almanac For 1839,

For sale by

E. J. HALE.

GOELICK'S MATCHLESS SANATIVE,

FOR the cure of Consumption and other diseases—but more particularly for the cure of CONSUMPTION ☞ Testimonials of its high character, from a portion of the Medical Faculty, and from persons that have been cured by it, may be seen by application to the undersigned, where the Medicine may be found.

JOHN C. DAVIS, *Agent.*

Davis's Spring, Cumberland County, N. C.
[30 tf] — January 28.

COFFEE.

50 BAGS prime new crop Rio COFFEE, just received, and for sale by

E. W. WILLKINGS.

Jan. 30. — 30tf.

PROPOSALS for carrying the mails of the United States from the 1st of April, 1839, to the 30th of June, 1843, on the following routes, will be received at the Department until the 1st day of March next, inclusive, to be decided the day following:

IN NORTH CAROLINA.

No. 2052. From Raleigh, by Middle Creek and Averysburgh to Fayetteville, 60 miles and back daily in four horse post coaches.

Proposals for stage service will also be considered.

Leave Raleigh daily at 8 a. m. arrive at Fayetteville same day in 15 hours by 11 p. m.

Leave Fayetteville daily at 2 a. m. arrive at Raleigh same day in 15 hours by 5 p. m.

No. 2060 From Fayetteville, by Davis's Spring, Randallsville, Montpelier, Laurel Hill, and Brightsville, S. C to Cheraw, 68 miles and back daily in four horse post coaches.

Proposals for stage service will also be considered.

Leave Fayetteville daily at 1 a. m. arrive at Cheraw same day in 17 hours by 6 p m.

Leave Cheraw daily at 7 a m arrive at Fayetteville same day in 17 hours by 12 night.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

No. 2201. From Columbia, by Camden to Cheraw, 88 miles and back daily in four horse post coaches.

Proposals for stage service will also be considered.

Leave Columbia daily at 8 a. m. arrive at Cheraw next day in 22 hours by 6 a m.

Leave Cheraw daily at 7 p. m. arrive at Columbia next day in 22 hours by 5 p. m. Lynchwood to be supplied from the nearest point once a week on horse.

The above schedules to be so changed as to connect with the main line from Washington city south, when the latter shall be permanently adjusted. The same running time, however, to be preserved, or not to be exceeded.

NOTE.—Assurances have been given by the late contractors on routes 2060 and 2201, that they will dispose of their stock to any bidder or bidders, who may obtain the contracts, on the terms specified in the subjoined note, No. 12; and that they will not run an opposition line or lines on either route during the present contract term.

NOTES.

1. Each route must be bid for separately. The route, the sum, the mode of service, and the residence of the bidder, should be distinctly stated in each bid.

2 No proposal will be considered unless it be accompanied by a guarantee signed by one or more responsible persons, in the following form, viz:

"The undersigned guaranty that if his bid for carrying the mail from to be accepted by the Postmaster General, shall enter into an obligation prior to the first day of May next, with good and sufficient sureties, to perform the service proposed.

"Dated , 1839."

This should be accompanied by the certificate of a postmaster, or other equivalent testimony, that the guarantors are men of property, and able to make good the guaranty.

☞ This guaranty being required by law, no exemption can be allowed in favor of old contractors, railroad companies, or any other companies or persons whatsoever.

3. The distances, as stated in this advertisement, are believed to be substantially correct; but the bidder will inform himself on that point, as no increased pay will be allowed for any difference when the places are named correctly.

4. The Postmaster General may alter the schedule, and alter the route, he allowing a *pro rata* increase of compensation for any additional service required, and for any increased speed, when the employment of additional stock or carriers is rendered necessary.

5. He may discontinue the service, or curtail it at a *pro rata* reduction of pay, whenever he shall consider it expedient to do so, he allowing one month's extra pay on the amount dispensed with

6 He may impose fines for failure to take or deliver a mail, or any part of a mail, at any post office which is or may be established on the route; for refusing or neglecting to perform any other stipulation of this contract; for suffering the mail to be injured, wet, lost, or destroyed; and may exact a forfeiture of the pay of the trip whenever the trip is lost, or the mail arrives so far behind schedule time as to lose connection with a depending mail.

7. He may annul the contract for repeated failures to perform any of the stipulations, for refusing to discharge a carrier when required, for violating the Post Office law, for disobeying the instructions of the Department, or assigning a contract without the previous consent of the Postmaster General.

8 If the contractor shall run a stage or other vehicle more rapidly or more frequently than he is required by the contract to carry the mail, he shall give the same increased celerity and frequency to the mail, and without increase of compensation.

9. Contractors on stage and coach routes shall convey, free of charge, all agents of the Department upon exhibition of their credentials; also, mail bags and Post Office blanks.

10. The Postmaster General is prohibited by law from making contracts for the transportation of the mail with any person who shall have entered into any combination, or proposed to enter into any combination, to prevent the making of any bid for a mail contract by any other person or persons, or who shall have made any agreement, or shall have given or performed, or promised to give or perform, any consideration to do, or not to do, any thing whatever to induce any other not to bid for a mail contract.

11 On post coach and stage routes where that kind of transportation is sometimes difficult, proposals will be received for carrying the mails on horseback, in wagons, or carts, for a specified number of months, weeks, or days in each year; but no dispensation of post coach or stage service will be tolerated unless it be stipulated for in the proposals and embraced in the contract.

12. Should the present contractor on either of the routes be superseded by an underbidder, who may not have the stage property requisite for the performance of the contract, he shall purchase from the present contractor such of the stage horses and property as may be suitable for the service, at a fair valuation, and make payment therefor by reasonable instalments, unless the present contractor shall continue to run stages on the route. Should they not agree as to the suitableness of the property, the terms, or the security, each may choose a person who may appoint a third, and their decision shall be final, or the Postmaster General will name the umpire. This will be made the condition of any bid under that of a present contractor; and should the underbidder fail to comply, his bid will be offered to the contractor, but should he decline it, the proposals of the underbidder will be accepted unconditionally.

The proposals should be sent to the Department sealed, endorsed, "Mail proposals in the State of ," and addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster General.

AMOS KENDALL.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.
January 24, 1839. — 30-4w.

For Sale,

300 BUSHELS *HAIR* for Plaistering, &c., to be had at the Fayetteville Tannery,

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

September 11, 1838. — 10tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE *And Trust Company.*

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. — 38tf

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received a large addition to their former supply of

DRY GOODS,

All of which being bought at the late Sales at the North, will be offered at the lowest Market price, for Cash or approved Paper,—among which are—

Superfine Blue, Black, Olive, Brown, Cinnamon, Claret and Drab CLOTHS,
Cassimeres, Sattinets, Blankets, Flannels and Domestic Goods, bleached and unbleached, 3-4 to 6-4,
3-4 and 6-4 Merinos, English and French,
1200 pieces Calicoes, well assorted,
Merino Shawls and Handkerchiefs, very cheap,
Linens and Lawns,
With many other Goods too numerous to mention.

By the next arrivals we will have about 75 PACKAGES more, which will make the assortment very large and general.

December 19, 1838 — 24tf

FOR SALE.

20 HHDS. MOLASSES,
1000 sacks Liverpool Salt,
100 kegs White Lead, (ground in Oil, part *pure*,)
10 barrels Loaf Sugar.

J. HUSKE & SON.

October 3, 1838. — 13 tf

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.

THE operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys

For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Colin McIver, a gentleman well known:

FAYETTEVILLE, Dec. 13, 1837.

Mr James Hadlock—Dear Sir: As I count myself one of those who have derived benefit from your vegetable sirup, I cheerfully add my testimony in favour of its efficacy.

For some years I had been subject, every winter, to a cough, which, so long as it continued, was attended with more or less pain in my throat; but, as I generally found it to yield, in a week or two, to some common and simple remedy, and a little careful nursing, it ordinarily gave me little or no uneasiness. In the winter, however, of 1836, this annual guest continued his visit rather longer than was usual; and the ordinary modes of dismissing him, which, in former instances, had been attended with uniform success, in this last instance, seemed entirely to fail. To drop the figure, my cough continued during the whole of the winter, and appeared so obstinately to resist the ordinary means used for its removal, that I began seriously to apprehend that my lungs were in danger. As a last resort, I made trial of your vegetable sirup; and I have the pleasure to state, that, under the Divine blessing, less than one bottle of it entirely removed my cough; and restored my lungs to their former healthful state.

I remain, dear sir,
Yours truly,
COLIN McIVER

[11 6m]

Dr. PRATT & o's *Artificial Nipples or Shields.*

Washington City, Feb. 4th, 1834.

HAVING examined Dr. Pratt's new invented Nipple Shields, and witnessed its practical application among my patients, I take great pleasure in recommending it as decidedly superior to any thing previously known. It constitutes a perfect remedy for that distressing malady sore Nipples,—a disease which so frequently afflicts nursing women.

THOMAS SEWEL, *M. D.,*
Prof. of Anatomy & Physiology, Columbian College, D. C.

COPY OF DR. DEWEES' CERTIFICATE.

Dr. ELIJAH PRATT—*Dear Sir:*—As I feel it a matter of much public importance to possess a means of curing the terrible sufferings from sore Nipples, I have much pleasure in being able to say, that the Shield you offer for the preventing and the cure of this malady is better adapted to the purpose than any I have heretofore seen. In the two or three instances I have known them to be used, much satisfaction has been expressed, and have no hesitation to believe, it will generally succeed. I am so well persuaded of this, at this moment, that I cannot forbear to express a wish that our city, through the various apothecaries, may be supplied with them.

I am yours, &c.
WM. P. DEWEES, *M. D.*

Philadelphia, 13th January, 1834.

The Subscribers have had an opportunity of witnessing the application of Dr. E. Pratt & Co's Artificial Nipples, and were much pleased with the result.

This evidence in favor of the remedy, taken in connection with the annexed certificates of the justly celebrated Dr. Wm. P. Dewees, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Thomas Sewel, of Washington City, leaves no reason to doubt that these Nipples or Shields will seldom fail in relieving Nursing Ladies who may suffer with sore Nipples, and consequently prevent one of the most distressing afflictions of the fair sex, Rising or Abscess of the breast.

Mr. JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH, of this town, is agent for Dr. Pratt & Co, and will furnish the Apparatus, with printed directions, on application at his Store on Person Street.

BENJ'N. ROBINSON,
JAMES H DICKSON.

Fayetteville, Feb. 5th, 1836. — 91-1Y-pd

Bale Rope at 5 Cents.

A QUANTITY of BALE ROPE, taken from bags of Cotton manufactured at the Subscriber's Mill, for sale at 5 cents per pound.

C. P. MALLETT.

November 28, 1837. — 69tf.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING, Expeditiously executed at this Office.

VALUABLE Summer Establishment FOR SALE.

WILL be sold, at the Town House in Fayetteville, at Auction, on Tuesday the 26th day of February next, at 12 o'clock, Noon, (if a fair day, if not, the first fair day,) that desirable, pleasant and healthy

SUMMER RESIDENCE,

Known by the name of Walton, situate about one and a half miles from Town, on the road to Raleigh, near the residences of the Hon Robert Strange, Charles T. Haigh, Esq and Mr. John McLaurin, Sen., consisting of a very commodious Dwelling House, and all necessary Out Houses appurtenant thereto, and two sets of Stables;—comprehending about 90 acres of Land, on which there is a good Meadow, Garden, Orchard, a small Field, and a small piece of Wood Land, formerly the property of the late John Murchison, afterwards of Col. Samuel Ashe, and now of his daughter Mrs. Moses. It is sold because the Proprietor has removed from the State.

TERMS OF SALE.—Bond, with sufficient security, bearing interest from day of sale, payable in two years, with a mortgage on the premises, or Cash without discount of interest.

By order of the Proprietor.

WILLKINGS, Auctioneer.

January 22, 1839. — 29ts

Molasses.

39 HHDS. prime New Orleans MOLASSES, received per Steamer Henrietta and for sale by

EDW'D W. WILLKINGS.

January 22, 1839. — 29tf

Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, 1500 acres of LAND, about 14 miles below Fayetteville, part lying on the Cape Fear River, the other part Pinewood Land. There is an excellent stream running through said Land, with a SAW MILL, (in operation) and several other sites which would answer for Wool or Cotton Factories. The above Land will be offered at private Sale till the first of May. If not sold by that time further notice will be given.

ALFRED JACKSON.

Cumberland County, Jan. 23, 1839. — 29tf

Pittsborough Academy.

THE Trustees of this Institution, having procured the services of a very competent and experienced Teacher, Mr. J. M. Lovejoy, beg leave to recommend it to the notice of parents and guardians. Mr. Lovejoy has had charge of this school for the last six months, with about thirty boys under his tuition; and the Trustees and parents express universal gratification at the skilful and successful management of that gentleman as a Teacher. Boys are prepared for College at cheap rates, under the most approved discipline and strictest attention to their morals, and general deportment.

The location is perfectly healthy, and board can be obtained at $10 per month in respectable families.

Terms of tuition for students in the classics, per session commencing the 14th January 1839, $18; for all other students, $15.

By order of the board,

M. Q. WADDELL, Secretary.

January 1, 1839. — 29 3m.

STOP THE THIEF!

$150 Reward.

STOLEN from the Subscriber's Plantation, in Sampson County, N. C., on Thursday morning December 20, 1838, a Mulatto Boy by the name of HENRY BLACKWELL, about 10 years old, —had on a pair of yarn Pantaloons and a yarn Frock of a dark colour, has a scar over the right eye, perhaps half an inch or more in length, which was done by an axe. A reward of $150 will be paid for the apprehension of the Thief and the recovery of the Boy.

JOHN TART, Sen.

February 2, 1839 — 31 3w-pd

Italian Mulberry Trees.

THE Subscriber will sell **500,000** Cuttings of the Italian Mulberry, at one cent a bud. The stock was raised from the choice selection of Dr. Hentz, late a Professor in the University of North Carolina, and is recommended by the best Silk Culturists.

I would also sell 1000 ACRES OF LAND, on which was raised, five years ago, 600 lbs Silk, without the benefit of the Italian Mulberry Trees, there being enough of the common sort for a reasonable crop say 500 trees.

The Plantation is calculated for a good Farm, 65 acres being sown in Red Clover, and twenty acres in Herd's Grass, sown on rich low grounds

J. W. BYNUM.

Trades Hill, Chatham, N. C.
January 24th, 1839. — 31 tfM.

Just Received,

BY STEAMER HENRIETTA,
10 HHDS. prime N. O. SUGAR.
Expected by next boat
75 Bags prime RIO COFFEE,
11 casks CHEESE
For sale by
SAM'L. W. TILLINGHAST.

Jan. 28. — 30 tf.

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

WILL be sold, at the Court House in Smithville, Brunswick County, on the first Monday in March next, the following pieces or parcels of LAND, to pay the Taxes due thereon for the years 1836 and 1837, viz:—

Philip Fabo 350 acres on Vines' Bay:
Nathan Williams 366 do. on Fox Grove.
Edward Williams 140 do. North West River.
Thomas Beefoot 100 do. on Livingston Creek.
John Browning, Jr. 201 do. on Livingston.
Demosthenes F. Duval 201 do. N West River.
Duncan Howel 93 do. on Hood's Creek.
John Holmes 145 do. on Beaver Dam.
Estate of John Heartsfield 250 do. on Wayman Creek.
Alexander King 384 do. on Belming's Creek.
Joseph Lowe 121 do. on the Big Branch.
George Lowe 92 do. on Wayman Creek.
Joshua Long 115 do. on Livingston Creek.
Ann Nettleton 198 do. on Hood's Creek.
Samuel Overton 125 do. on Fayetteville Road.
John Phillips 50 do. on Mill Creek.
John Russ 100 do. on the Green Swamp.
Allen Rowell 50 do. on Mill Creek.
Mary Rowell 50 do. on do.
Solomon Robbins 203 do. on Grit's Mill.
Joel Robbins 115 do. on North West River.
Daniel Shaw 640 do. on Hood's Creek.
Anthony Skipper 100 do. on Hood's Creek.
Elizabeth Cumbo 50 do. on Russell's Branch.
John Evans 150 do. on Town Creek.
Bennet Flowers 100 do. on Dorsey's Creek.
Joseph Groves 100 do. on the Beaver Dam.
Thomas Groves 150 do. on Hood's Creek.
John Jones 247 do. on Bear Branch.
Nehemiah Keuter 50 do. on Swamping Hall.
Charles Murrell 300 do. on Town Creek.
James Potter, Jr 50 do. on Swamping Hall.
James P. Potter 75 do. on Town Creek.
George W. Reaves 150 do. on do.
Solomon Benton 200 do. near Shingle Tree Sw.
Estate of Anthony Sweat 1400 do. in Hoskins' Neck.
Emily R Gause 820 do. on Shalloate.
Edward Reaves 75 do. on Waccamaw.
Stephen Thorp 350 do. on Hare's Swamp.
James R. Robinson 100 do. on Oxpen.
Estate of F. W. Fuspluss 50 do. on Shalloate.
Estate of Mary Walker 300 do. called the Middle Grant Tract.
700 acres called the Mill Tract.
100 do called the Labuck.
320 do called the Hill's Farm.
John H. Rogers 350 acres on Town Creek.

WM. HANKINS, Sheriff.

January 12, 1839. — 29ts

Garden Seeds.

THE Subscriber has just received a large supply of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, warranted of the growth of 1838, and from the same establishment as the excellent Seeds sold by him last season.

E. J. HALE.

December 26, 1838

The Subscriber

HAS lately received a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,
Hardware, Hats, Shoes, &c.

—ALSO—

"Rowland's Mill Saws," Thomastown Lime, (unslacked,) No. 1 and pure White Lead, in Oil, Tanners', Linseed and Winter strained Oil.

H. LEETE,
Green Street.

December 12, 1838. — 23tf

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. — 8tf.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

The Subscriber is now receiving a large stock of

GOODS,

Consisting in part of CLOTHS, MERINOES, SATTINETS, HATS, BONNETS, SHOES, &c. &c. Being desirous to sell out by Spring, these Goods will be sold very cheap for Cash.

JOHN McARN.

January 3, 1838. — 74tf

Notice.

THE Copartner-hip heretofore existing under the firm of Willkings & Belden, expires this day, by its own limitation. E. W. Willkings is duly authorized to settle the accounts of the concern.

E. W. WILLKINGS.
R. C. BELDEN.

Fayetteville, June 30, 1838.

Leather.

THE Subscribers have now on hand a fine Stock of LEATHER, consisting of Sole and Upper, Bridle and Harness, Skirting and Grain Kip, Calf, Deer and Sheep Skins, which they will sell low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers. They are prepared to execute with promptness all orders in their line.

Call and examine our stock before supplying yourselves.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

January 8, 1839. — 27tf

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the Subscribers on Sunday night the 7th inst., a large black HORSE, about 16 hands high, 14 years old, somewhat scarred, and tolerably low in flesh. Any person who will return him shall be liberally rewarded.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

October 17, 1838. — 15tf

More Light.

THE Subscriber having leased from Mr Duncan Smith the "Fayetteville Candle Factory," will keep constantly on hand, at his Store on Green Street, a general assortment of CANDLES, at Wholesale and Retail. Being determined to devote all necessary attention to the Moulding and putting up of Candles, he hopes to receive a due share of public patronage. He will gladly receive and promptly attend to all orders from abroad for supplies on the most reasonable terms.

W. McL. McKAY.

October 9, 1838. — 14tf

For Sale,

50 CASKS unslacked Thomastown LIME,
10 qr. casks fine old London particular Madeira Wine,
3 casks London Porter,
6 barrels Tanners' Oil,
10 boxes Sperm Candles.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

November 20, 1838. — 20tf

Notice.

THE Subscriber would inform the public, that he intends carrying on the business of GUN SMITHING, on the North side of Hay Street, three doors below the corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, where he intends stocking Rifles, Shot Guns and Pistols, besides Repairing Locks; and all other business in the line will be done in the neatest order.

Also, constantly on hand, a large stock of Shot Guns, Rifles, Pistols, &c., all of which will be sold at low prices for Cash.

E. A. HARPER.

January 1, 1839. — 26 1y

Just Received,

BY STEAMER HENRIETTA,
200 SACKS Liverpool SALT,
50 Bags Rio COFFEE, (new crop,)
5 Tons English IRON, (assorted,)
25 Bbls New England Rum.
And for sale by

C. J. ORRELL.

January 15, 1839. — 28-tf

—ALSO—

A new two horse WAGGON, well Ironed, and ready for the road.

C. J. O.

NEGROES Wanted.

THE undersigned wishes to employ twenty able bodied Negro Men, for whom the highest prices will be paid. They will be well fed, clothed, &c. In my absence, reference may be made to John Waddill, Jr.

ABRAM BAKER.

March 1, 1838. — 83 tf.

100 CASKS THOMASTOWN LIME,
Just received by

J. HUSKE & SON.

January 1, 1839. — 26tf

20 BAGS LAGUIRA COFFEE.
10 Casks ground Plaister Paris.
for sale by

J. HUSKE & SON.

January 9. — 27-tf

New Stage Line.

THE Subscribers have established a line of Stages, with the Mail, from Fayetteville to Warsaw Depot, on the Wilmington Rail Road, connecting with the cars on that Road both to Wilmington and to the North. They have good Stages, excellent Horses, and faithful Drivers, and will leave no effort untried to give public satisfaction The following are the hours of departure and arrival:

Leave Fayetteville, Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, } at 9 P. M.
Arrive at do. Saturday, Tuesday, Thursday, } at 1 A. M.

BAKER & BLOCKER,
Proprietors.

Fayetteville, Jan. 1839. — 27-tf

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Johnson & Martin, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and all persons indebted to said firm are requested to make payment to Peter P. Johnson, who is authorized to receipt the same.

PETER P. JOHNSON,
JOHN R. MARTIN.

Witness, NORMAN McKINNON.

Fayetteville, Sept 4, 1838. — 20tf

Wrapping Paper.

120 REAMS, various sizes, for sale low.

E. J. HALE.

Also, a large supply of Plain and Ruled Foolscap and Letter PAPER.

Peter P. Johnson

HAS just received a large and fine assortment of Ladies' SHOES.

October 2, 1838. — 13tf

Molasses, &c.

20 HHDS. PRIME MOLASSES,
10 bags St. Domingo COFFEE,
1 bale Brown Shirtings,
1 do do Sheetings,
1 case Bleached Shirtings,
1 do Sattinetts.

Expected in a few days,
50 bags prime Rio COFFEE,
20 casks CHEESE.

Also, in Store, at very low prices—
100 Reams Foolscap PAPER,
100 do Imperial Printing do,
100 do Medium do, do,
8 do Super Royal do, do,
50 do Wrapping do.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

January 1, 1839. — 26tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the following Property, viz:

900 acres of Land, lying on the Wilmington Road, and on both sides Rockfish, 50 or 60 which is cleared and under fence, and has thereon a Barn, Stable, and two other small Buildings: also, a valuable Mill Seat, on a stream that affords water sufficient to drive 2 saws. 200 acres of this Tract is considered the best of Swamp Land, and is well timbered with Oak and Hickory, and other portions of said Land is well timbered with Pine, Black-Jack, and Lightwood, and within 5 miles of town.

One other Tract, containing 1200 acres including my Saw Mill, and other houses; the Land well timbered with Pine, Oak and Lightwood.

There are several other Tracts on Rockfish, lying above the last mentioned, supposed to contain about 6,000 acres, all of which is well timbered, and none more than 2 miles from the Creek, and on which there are a number of Mill Seats, equal to any in the State

To Gentlemen of Capital and enterprize, this Property would be a valuable acquisition. Persons disposed to purchase will please call on me and I will show them the Property at any time.

WM. R. CARMAN.

Jan. 8, 1839.

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1838.

Flora McMillan and others,
vs.
Alex'r McMillan, Adm'r of Dan'l McMillan, dec'd and Mary, wife of Arch'd Baker, Margaret Ewing, Anna, wife of Malcom Gilchrist, Malcom Gilbreath, Alexander Galbreath, Catharine, wife of Fayette Montgomery, and Sarah, wife of John McLeran; also, Catharine, wife of Alex'r Smith, Mary, wife of James Graham, Neill A. McMillan, Arch'd A. McMillan and Margaret McMillan, (a minor.)

PETITION FOR DIVISION OF SLAVES.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the above named Defendants, Mary, wife of Arch'd Baker, Margaret Ewing, Anna, wife of Malcom Gilchrist, Malcom Galbreath, Alex'r Galbreath, Catharine, wife of Fayette Montgomery, Sarah, wife of John McLeran, Catharine, wife of Alex'r Smith, Mary, wife of James Graham, Neill A. McMillan, Arch'd A. McMillan, and Margaret McMillan are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six successive weeks, for said Defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or the Petition will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, John McLaurin, Jun'r, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the 1st Monday of December, A D 1838, and in the 63d year of American Independence.

28 — JOHN McLAURIN, Jr., Clk.

State of North Carolina,

BLADEN COUNTY.

Court of Equity, Fall Term, 1838.

Samuel N. Richardson
vs.
The Heirs at Law of Robert McRee, deceased.

PETITION FOR A SALE OF LANDS.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants in this cause, viz. William L. McRee, Samuel McRee, William Johnston, Mr. —— Watson and wife Helen, Mr. —— Wooberly and wife Sarah, are not inhabitants of this State, It is therefore Ordered, That publication be made six weeks in the Observer, published in the town of Fayetteville, for the said Defendants William L. McRee, Samuel McRee, William Johnston, Mr. —— Watson and wife Helen, Mr. Wooberly and wife Sarah, to be and appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Bladen, at the Court House in Elizabethtown, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead answer or demur to Plaintiff's Petition, or it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to said Defendants.

28 — ALEX'R McDOWELL, C. M. E.

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 183

Anna Smith
vs. } *Petition for Divorce*
James B. Smith.

IN this cause a Subpœna, returnable to Spring Term, 1837, was issued to James B. Smith the Defendant, commanding him to appear and answer the petition of Anna Smith, the Plaintiff, and returned "executed," and he failing to appear and plead or answer to the said petition, an alias subpœna was, by order of said Court, issued to Fall Term, 1838, which was returned "not found," and therefore proclamation was publicly made by the Sheriff, at the door of the Court House, for the said Defendant to appear and answer the said petition, and the said Defendant failing so to appear and answer: It is now ordered by the Court, That notice of the foregoing be given by advertisement in two newspapers for three months, commanding the said James B. Smith to appear and answer the said petition, at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Richmond County, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday of March next, or the said petition will be taken as confessed, and the cause will be heard *ex parte.*

Witness, William B Cole, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of September, A. D. 1838, and in the sixty-third year of American Independence.

[24 3m] — WILLIAM B. COLE, C. S. C.

Missouri Harmony.

400 COPIES of this popular Singing Book just received. Also,
Webster's Spelling Books,
Pike's Arithmetic,

E. J. HALE

Blanks for sale at this Office.